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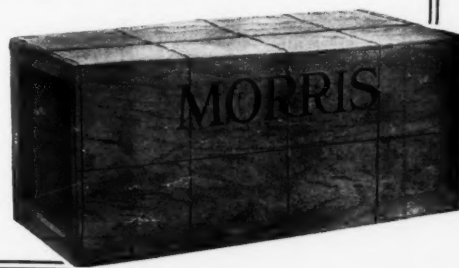


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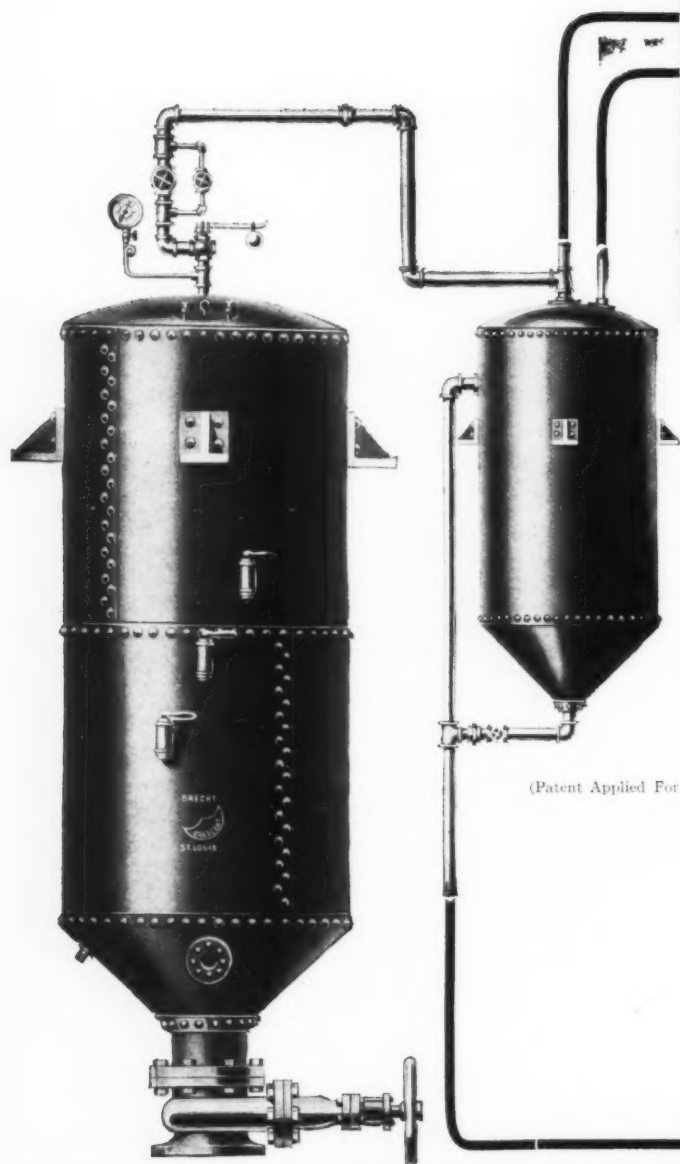
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 27.

MEAT INDUSTRY FACES NEW YEAR WITH CONFIDENCE

Packers Found 1921 Featured by Normal Demand and Lower Prices

By Thomas E. Wilson, President, Institute of American Meat Packers.

All business may find a good omen in the fact that the largest industry in the United States—slaughtering and meat packing—apparently has finished the year 1921 with a normal annual production, and that this production has not been crammed into warehouses but has been passed freely into trade channels and thence into consumption.

A good augury for business in general also inheres in the fact that the nation's greatest industry, after two years of severe trials and grievous losses, is finally and definitely emerging into stable conditions and settling into a strong position. For further brisk expansion the packing industry, like all others, awaits to some extent an adjustment of the general economic situation and of world affairs.

No business is independent of the common industrial situation or of international adjustments. We particularly need assurance of an adequate foreign outlet for our surplus pork production. This is essential both to the packer and to the livestock producer, as well as to general economic prosperity.

The situation existing abroad naturally is influencing conditions here in the United States. What we may expect from abroad will be influenced to a very large extent by three or four basic problems that involve the whole world, such as the reasonable adjustment of the German reparations; some adjustment of national debts over a period of time sufficient to give the European countries an opportunity to work out; the stopping in many of the central European countries of printing of paper money that is not backed by gold or in some other substantial manner; and the adjustment of foreign exchange, which I think would result pretty much from the adjustment of the items mentioned.

I believe that the first thought all over the world is the crystallizing of those fundamentals, and I am hopeful that some plans tending to the solution of some or all of these may develop out of the present disarmament conference in Washington.

Features of the Situation.

Here are some factors which the end of the year reveals in the present situation of the meat industry:

1. Production during 1921 has been of normal dimensions, comparing favorably

in quantity with annual production before the war.

2. Packinghouse values, after tremendous declines, seems now to be stabilized at low levels, except for momentary fluctuations.

3. The demand has shown a good volume at the bargain wholesale prices for meats which have prevailed most of the year.

4. Exports of meat products in 1921, judged by figures available for ten months, have been greater in quantity than during 1920 or during 1913, the last pre-war year.



THOMAS E. WILSON,
President Institute of American Meat Packers.

5. Sales by packing companies, in terms of pounds of product, during 1921 should approximate the quantity of sales last year; but on account of lower prices they should show a heavy decrease in money volume.

6. Storage stocks are relatively low, indicating that the demand has been sufficient to absorb current production.

7. Meat and by-product prices during 1921 in many instances reached levels lower than those prevailing before the great war started.

8. The machinery of the packing industry has not ceased to turn. The output of this machinery has not always brought satisfactory prices, or even a profit, but it has been marketed. A normal volume of production has been maintained. The demand kept this production from piling up a surplus. Under such circumstances the future seems bright.

Interesting official figures are available in support of the foregoing statements. In most cases, such statistics cover the first ten months of the year; the figures for November and December are not available yet. Even so, the trend of the year is sufficiently indicated.

Production.

The packing industry did not fight price readjustments. When markets began to fall it did not, as many industries were forced to do, reduce operations to a basis of part-time or fractional capacity. The following table furnishes a rough-and-ready index to production during the first ten months of 1921, as compared with production during the same period of a pre-war year:

	Federally Inspected Slaughterers, 10 Months Ending October.	
	1921	1913
Cattle	6,335,973	5,785,874
Calves	3,256,351	1,656,728
Sheep	11,074,534	11,864,312
Swine	31,728,531	27,069,547

Total 52,395,389 46,376,461

The figures for 1921 should be discounted slightly as a comparative index to total production, since the percentage of our meat supply federally inspected increased from 59.8 per cent in 1913 to 63.4 per cent in 1920, the latest year for which the ratio is available.

Consumption.

Most industries have suffered from surplus production; or rather, from a surplus remaining after previous over-production. The 1921 production of the packing industry, which, as shown, constitutes a normal annual output, has passed freely into trade channels; values have been low, but the trade has been active, not stagnant.

This is shown by the following table giving Government statistics on storage stocks, which never constitute an excessive supply relative to the nation's consumption of meat:

STORAGE STOCKS OF MEAT.	
Date.	Pounds.
Dec. 1, 1921.....	545,186,000
Nov. 1, 1921.....	539,497,000
Dec. 1, 1920.....	692,319,000
Dec. 1, 1919.....	914,248,655
Dec. 1, 1918.....	1,019,742,535
Dec. 1, 1917.....	756,410,656
Dec. 1, 1916.....	686,446,819

Figures probably are not strictly com-

parable with those previous to 1918.

Prices.

Although the ten-months figures indicate a normal annual production, and although the storage figures indicate that this production entered trade, it must be remembered that the products were moved at lower values. For example, at the end of this ten-months period beef carcasses were selling at or below the average price prevailing in 1914, and at this level the volume was large. The same thing applied to many other products.

As a consequence, sales of the industry during 1921 show a far greater decrease in money volume than in quantity.

Exports.

Total exports of all meats for the first five-sixths of 1921 were 1,573,780,794 pounds, worth \$235,784,393, as compared with 1,402,127,368 pounds, worth \$338,952,366, in the corresponding period of 1920—an increase of 11 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 30 per cent in value.

Exports of meat products amounting to 1,573,780,794 pounds during ten months of 1921 compare interestingly with exports of 1,002,378,922 pounds in the same months of 1916. This comparison indicates that the export trade of the packing industry has been far from stagnant, even though

the values realized have not been wholly satisfactory.

Demand Per Capita.

Official figures on consumption of federally inspected meat during ten months indicate a meat consumption per capita during 1921 approximating that in 1920, perhaps a few pounds less. It is doubtful whether many other industries have seen consuming demand for their products so well maintained. I am sorry to say, however, that consumption per capita does not measure up to the figures prevailing farther back.

Conclusion.

Since the packing industry is somewhat dependent on conditions in other industries, perhaps its experience is worth while as a sort of barometer. This experience shows that a normal production of staple commodities can be marketed in these times, if the price is satisfactory to the purchasers.

With respect to the packing industry individually, it shows a normal demand for its products, a super-normal export trade, low storage stocks and values stabilized at low levels after losses had been incurred from repeated market declines.

Surely, such an industry can look forward confidently.

to the vanishing point.

Upward Price Trend in May.

By May trade in foreign hides was much more active, with the result that importers' spot stocks of wet and dry hides had been and were continuing to be substantially reduced. When this remarkable change in the statistical position of the market commenced to be generally understood, a still broader demand developed. Consequently with the very active movement that started during the early days of May, we witnessed the commencement of the first general upward reaction in values that had occurred in many months. During May, prices advanced by easy stages to the extent of about 3 cents per pound, with the close of the month finding higher prices being asked for the latest hides of improved intrinsic value. This was equal to 33½ per cent advance.

With sellers cleaned up to the point where they were in a most comfortable position and had very few, if any, cured hides available for prompt shipment, and with buyers on their part finding the strength in hides was not being reflected in equivalent higher leather values, it was not surprising that a quiet spell developed during the month of June. However, with the pressure of burdensome stocks removed, hide salesmen, with growing confidence in the value of their product, were in an excellent position to sit back and wait for a trade revival.

Buyers, on the other hand, unable to ignore the strong technical market situation, soon exhausted their patience, and quite an inquiry made its appearance during the early days of July. This, however, did not crystallize into actual purchasing until about the middle of that month, but from then on, there was a consistently active trade in practically all selections, at steady to a shade stronger prices than those that existed at the peak of the last previous movement.

During this period of activity, it was noticeable that buyers who had long been absent from the Chicago packer market, commenced to make their appearance. Likewise the general situation was helped along somewhat by the appearance of a seasonable demand in the New York packer market for their spready steer hides. Before this movement culminated a further price advance was established, but just about enough to cover the improved intrinsic value of the product.

Hide Demand Exceeds Supply.

With the exception that the leather markets were not responding satisfactorily to the strength of the hide market, every visible sign at that time relating to the comparative production, developments in other hide markets and easier money markets, were of a bullish character. Notwithstanding this, a disposition on the part of sellers to hold back and speculate in hides was entirely lacking. It was plainly apparent sellers were utilizing all of these periods of broad activity to clean up on the hard spots. Consequently, the commencement of August found the big packer hide market bare of everything except odds and ends of uncured hides.

Other domestic and foreign sources of supply were also getting tighter, indicating sales in sufficient volume to clean up current production and eat up, or cut deeply into, the accumulations that were visible at the commencement of the year's trading. In short, in spite of the absence of speculation and apparently unfavorable leather market conditions, the hide demand, thus far in the year, had been greatly in excess of the production during the same period.

From August on, the demand was somewhat spotty, but it was likewise a market that the sellers had well in hand. The dull spots were not caused by any lack of interest on the part of buyers, but rather by a lack of offers and sellers' indisposition to sell ahead of the kill. Gradually it became apparent that the market was run-

(Continued on page 40.)

Packer Hide Situation Reviewed

By George H. Rasch, General Manager, By-Product Department, Morris & Company.

In reviewing the developments in the Chicago packer hide market during the past year there are several features which rather clearly indicate that trading conditions are back to normal and that the market is now more apt to run true to form than has been the case for many months. The trying period of readjustment in the hide markets is now a matter of history. But the similar period of readjustment that has effected leather market conditions for many months back, and which has brought about some important changes in the source and nature of the hide demand, is not yet entirely over, so it is still having its general effect on the hide situation.

In spite of the unsatisfactory situation persisting in the markets for most classes of leather the past year, one of the most important facts from the hide standpoint is that on the whole the demand for hides in general, and for Chicago big packer hides in particular, has been substantially in excess of the domestic production.

Every big packer, small packer, country hide dealer and hide importer entered 1921 with his stock sheets showing a large number of unsold hides. In the case of the large Chicago packers alone this carry-over of unsold hides of 1920 take-off has been variously estimated at from 750,000 to 1,000,000, not including big accumulations of foreign dry and wet salted then resting in warehouses at Eastern ports.

Spurts of activity during January and February dealt entirely in these 1920 hides and were hardly in sufficient volume to offset the accumulation of hides of cur-

rent January and February take-off. The first trading in hides of 1921 take-off occurred during the first half of March, when sufficient activity developed to absorb all the January-February heavy branded varieties that were offered.

Open Winter Affected Quality.

At this time the effect that the exceptionally mild open winter had on hide quality became generally understood. At Southern points shedder hides of improved intrinsic value commenced to appear many weeks earlier than the trade would ordinarily look for them. The influence of the trading in January-February take-off hides, coupled with the knowledge that the quality, due to the unusually mild climatic conditions, was rather better than expected, a growing knowledge that the cattle kill and hide production was running substantially below the year previous, and, finally, a realization that prices were the lowest that had prevailed in the big packer hide market for many years, tended to a change in sentiment.

A broader, more profound interest on the part of United States tanners in the domestic and foreign hide markets was seen. Some excellent buying, led by one of the prominent Eastern shoemaker tanners, developed during the latter part of March and through April. There were times when the demand was very active, and gradually broadened out, both in regard to the number of buyers that were interested and the variety of the hides that they were seeking to buy.

This trading clearly disclosed a disposition on the part of the packers to keep the market moving, maintaining a sufficient volume of trade to clean up current take-off, and likewise catch up on the accumulation of old hides that they had on hand unsold. This was accomplished with remarkable success in the trading that occurred during March, April and May, to the extent that at the end of May stocks of unsold cured hides had been reduced

Review of 1921 in Meat Packing Industry

The past year in the meat packing industry has been a year of remarkable progress and change. Wise readjustment of values brought prices to a level at which products moved, export trade increased, and the future looks better.

A spirit of co-operation has resulted in progress in livestock production, in preventing bruised livestock losses, efficiency in marketing, and better retail conditions through establishment of meat councils in various cities, and campaigns to encourage greater meat consumption. Much of this progress has been due to the efforts of the Institute of American Meat Packers through its officers, Bureau of Public Relations and the different committees.

There is a closer relation between the industry and government through the passage of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, and the regulations under it. A step forward in industrial relations was the setting up of representative assemblies in various companies and the voluntary reduction of wages they put through.

For the first three months of 1921 the meat trade should have been satisfactory from the viewpoint of the consumer, with the low prices prevailing. But wages and other expenses were high for the packer, the smoked meat and provision trade was precarious and uncertain, and the heavy export trade was only in lard.

During March production was only 45 per cent of normal. With April improvement set in, export trade was a little better. British demand for hides caused them to move, and a Southern demand for pork arose. At the same time there was a decline in beef prices.

This improvement continued slowly, until by July and August business had increased so that while in March slaughters were only 90 per cent of normal, in August they were 113 per cent.

In September there was a slowing up in the export trade, though the domestic trade continued fairly good. During October there was an increase in business, but because of the disparity between hog and product values it was not profitable except from the point of view of volume.

The year has ended with the low price levels bringing better business and good prospects.

A comparison of some representative prices taken from the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will show the trend of declines in an interesting way:

	Prices Dec. 24, '21.	Prices Dec. 25, '20.
Carcass beef, prime native	17	23
steers	@18	@25
Steer loins, No. 1	@29	@50
Veal, choice carcass	@16	18
Choice lambs	@24	@24
Dressed hogs	@12	@18
Pork loins	@11	@18
Regular hams, 14@18 lb.		
average	26½@27	@28½
Breakfast bacon	27	32½
New York shoulders, 8		40½@40
and 12 lb. average	15½@15¾	@20½
Hides, packer, native		
steers	@16½	@20
Ohio oil, extra	@10¾	15
Fertilizer, ground tank-		
age, 11 per cent	2.65@2.75	2.75@3.00
Fertilizer, ground dried		
blood	3.25@3.35	3.25@3.50
Tallow, edible	6¾@7	6¾@7¼
Lard, prime steam, cash.	@8.75	@12.92½

Constructive Co-operation by Packers.

During the year there has been much

done by the packing industry to aid the production of better livestock. The Committee on Improved Livestock Breeding of the Institute has stimulated the breeding of good stock by giving prizes at shows. The Committee on Bruised Livestock Handling Losses has co-operated with producers and by film exhibits has pointed out how these losses, amounting to \$40,000,000 last year to the packers alone, can be avoided. The speakers' bureau, working with the Bureau of Public Relations, has done much to educate the public to the problems of the industry.

Affecting meat packers is the putting into operation of the new livestock marketing plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation, ratified on November 11 on recommendation of the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen. This provides for the marketing of livestock through co-operative shipping associations, terminal co-operative commission companies and stocker and feeder companies, and the organization of the National Livestock Producers' Association, whose directors are to put the plan into operation.

The industry began a new period of its relation to government through the enacting into law in August of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, after a long agitation. This gave certain supervisory powers over the packing industry to the Secretary of Agriculture, and lessened the authority, in matters affecting this industry, of the Federal Trade Commission. The Secretary appointed a Packers and Stockyards Administration to carry out the provisions of the act. On November 1 the supervision of the stockyards was taken over and regulations were issued. According to these rules packer livestock buyers have to register, as well as other livestock men in the yards. The Secretary has stated that the act will be enforced in a constructive way, and his course thus far bears out his statement.

Success of Meat Council Plan.

Another field of co-operation has been with the retailer through the establishment of meat councils in various cities, such as New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Fort Worth, Tex., and others. A meat council is a local organization of packers and retailers, with representatives of the public, to promote improved distributive methods and more economic merchandising for the benefit of the consumer and of all factors in the business. This movement is a big step forward.

Two things have hindered the complete readjustment of the industry. One of these was the continuance of high wages when other costs had declined and prices had fallen out of all proportion. The other

was the extremely heavy freight rates that the railroads were charging.

Labor Adjustment a Feature.

Regarding wages and the relations of employers and employed, great progress has been made this year. These matters were under the arbitration of Federal Judge Alschuler for the war period and a year after. The larger packers wished to terminate it and reduce wages to avoid heavy deficits, but agreed in March with the Secretary of Labor to continue the Alschuler administration until September 15. But the agreement modified the basic 8-hour day as not practical under the fluctuating conditions of the industry, which meant often paying for idle time. A 40-hour week was guaranteed with pay at the rate of time and a half after 54 hours, and piece work was reduced 12½ per cent.

About this time several packers had inaugurated representation plans among their employees. These were functioning well, and after the Alschuler arbitration came to an end in September the various assemblies voted, after being shown the facts, for a decrease in wages. This reduction decided upon went into effect in November, and in spite of a strike being called by the old labor union leaders, the workers as a whole are standing by the new state of affairs and plant operation has not been materially interrupted.

Seek Relief from High Freights.

While the downward trend in commodity prices and wages has been somewhat reflected in lower freights on some commodities, this is not true so far as the rates on meat products are concerned. The general rate advances made effective in August, 1920, have continued in effect with few exceptions.

For the first time in history the government yielded to economic pressure and directed a reduction in livestock rates in the western country where rates were in excess of 50 cents per hundred pounds. Subsequently the carriers offered a voluntary reduction of ten per cent on all agricultural products. This, however, does not apply to meat products.

Through the Institute of American Meat Packers' Traffic Committee certain reductions in ocean rates have been obtained and others are now being negotiated. The Interstate Commerce Commission is also engaged in a hearing to determine what if any further rate reductions may be made by the carriers.

During the year the Commission released its long awaited decisions in which they prescribe new forms of export bills of lading, domestic forms and a new livestock contract. These have been reviewed at length and will probably become effective early in 1922.

The packing industry has dealt fairly
(Continued on page 36.)

Consumer's Meat Dollar Grows Bigger

The president of the Chicago Meat Council, and one of the best-posted meat retailers in the country, declares that a dollar will buy 74 cents' worth of meat today against 52 cents' worth 18 months ago, and against 67 cents' worth of other food right now. In his statement John T. Russell of Chicago says:

"The housewife seeking good value for her money will find that meat is a good 'buy' as compared with other food. A dollar spent at retail, which eighteen months ago was worth only 52 cents on a pre-war purchasing basis, is today worth 74 cents when spent for meats, but only 67 cents when spent for other food, according to an analysis made by the meat council of figures just published by the Bureau

of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor covering nine meat products, including lard, and 13 other articles of food.

"Meats show sharp declines from the prices prevailing one year ago. The government figures for the period ending November 15 indicate retail price declines on meat products ranging from 17 per cent to nearly 43 per cent, the average being about 25 per cent and in excess of the average decline on other foods. Pork chops dropped 11 per cent during the month and more than 27 per cent during the year ending November 15.

"Retail prices on some meat products are back almost to pre-war levels. Plate beef is within 6 per cent and lard within 5 per cent of the retail prices prevailing eight years ago."

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Rates on Fresh Meats from Waterloo, Ia.—A recommendation that the Commission reverse itself has been made by Examiner John T. Money in a report on No. 10475, Rath Packing Co. vs. Illinois Central et al. He recommends that the Commission now holds unreasonable rates on fresh meats and packing-house products in mixed carloads, from Waterloo, Ia., to Galesburg and Macomb, Ill., to the extent they exceeded 22.5 cents. Third class of 34 cents governed by the Western Classification was applied. That was the fresh meat rate.

Frozen Beef Livers Rates Claimed of.—In Docket No. 13347, Armour & Co., Chicago, vs. Director General, as Agent, a new complaint, filed February 24, is directed against unjust and unreasonable charges on 4 carloads of frozen beef livers from complainants' various packing plants to Jersey City, N. J., for export, because they exceeded sum of total through rates applicable from points of shipment to New York Harbor, plus an added charge of \$2 per car. The prayer asks for reparation.

Western Rates in Packinghouse Products.—In Docket No. 12975 and Sub. No. 1, Arizona Packing Company vs. A. E. R. R. et al., defendants' brief contends that the rates on live stock from points in California, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas to Cactus, Arizona, and on packinghouse products from Cactus to interstate destinations are reasonable, that there is no discrimination through carrier's failure to extend the 1716 scale, that the carriers are entitled to a higher basis of rates in this territory, that no competition justifying reduced rates was shown, that the Arizona State Commission is entirely without jurisdiction to pass upon these rates because they were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that this was not a proper case for a joint hearing by the two commissions.

Wilson Cases to Be Heard.—Docket No. 13178, Wilson & Co., Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General, as Agent; Docket No. 13200, Wilson & Co., Inc., vs. Director General, as Agent; Docket No. 13201, Wilson & Co., Inc., vs. Director General, as Agent; Docket No. 13202, Wilson & Co., Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General, as Agent, have been assigned for hearing January 20, 1922, at 10 A. M., in the Hotel Great Northern, Chicago, Illinois, before Examiner Keeler.

Brennan Case Hearing Shortly.—Docket No. 13132, Brennan Packing Co. vs. Director General, as Agent, Chicago Junction Ry. Co., has been assigned for hearing Jan. 19, 1922, at 10 A. M., in the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, before Examiner Keeler.

Intervenors Allowed.—In docket No. 13222 and Sub. No. 1, American Salt & Coal Company and Bevis Rock Salt Company vs. Santa Fe et al., and docket No. 13223, Royal Salt Company vs. Santa Fe et al., the Sterling Salt Company has been permitted to intervene and the Public Utilities Commission for the state of Kansas has been permitted to intervene in No. 13223. No. 13222 and Sub. No. 1 attacks the 35-cent rate on salt from Lyons, Kans., to Chicago, to the extent that it exceeds 21 cents. No. 13223 attacks the rate on

salt from Kanapolis, Kans., to Chicago, to the extent it exceeds 21 cents; to Minneapolis to the extent it exceeds 21½ cents, and to St. Louis to the extent it exceeds 20½ cents.

Soya Bean and Peanut Oil Rates.—In docket No. 13335, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., New York City, vs. Director General, as Agents, New York Central, Et Al. A new complaint, filed November 19 by E. A. Hodgkinson, Traffic Consultant, is directed against unjust, unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory rates on soya bean oil and peanut oil from Edgewater, N. J., to Chicago, Milwaukee, East Chicago, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. The prayer asks for reparation down to the basis of the cotton seed oil rate subsequently established.

Rating on Dried Beef in Glass.—In a report on No. 11130, Indian Packing Corporation vs. Ann Arbor, Director-General et al., opinion No. 7204, 64 I. C. C. 205-12, with Commissioner Daniels wiring dissent, the Commission has ordered third-class rating, L. C. L., on sliced dried beef in glass to be established by January 30, 1922. It condemned second class as unreasonable and awarded reparation. The order to reduce the rating from second to third-class was made notwithstanding the contention of the carriers that if that should be ordered it would bring demands for similar reductions on other foods packed in glass. The Commission proceeded upon the assumption that, when properly packed in an outer container of the right character, the character of the inner container became relatively unimportant.

PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at an emergency hearing to be held at committee headquarters, room 1404, Pontiac building, 542 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, January 5, 1922, commencing at 10 a. m. (standard time). Interested parties are invited to present their views before the committee. Those desiring to present their views in writing will forward them to E. S. Briggs, chairman, in sufficient time to insure receipt not later than the date above mentioned.

Subject No. 393: *Tanks or bunkers to be ¾ full upon arrival. Amendment Rule 225. (Prev. subjs. 288, @393 supp.) (225-3).

Subject No. 492: *Preservatives with tropical fruits and coconuts, also †Protection by hay, straw, excelsior, shavings, etc. Amendment Rule 55. (Prev. subjs. 455, @492.) (60-4).

Subject No. 508: †Application of provisions section 6, shipments under Rules 610 and 630. Amendment Rule 600. (Prev. subjs. 434, @508 supp.) (600-1).

Subject No. 509: †Individual cars. Rule 630. (Prev. subjs. 85, 217, 328, 435, @509.) (630-1-2-3).

Subject No. 513: *Refrigeration charges on shipments in peddler cars. (Prev. subjs. 475, @513 supp.) (1657).

Subject No. 518: †Protective service necessary on dairy products, etc. @518. (1548-1).

Subject No. 522: †Refrigeration charges from Coachella Valley, California, points, Estelle, Cal. Amendment Note 1, page 176, @522. (1588-1).

Subject No. 525: *Refrigeration charge on vegetables mixed with casabas, honey dews. (Prev. subj. 155, @525 supp.) (200-6).

Subject No. 529: †Charge for icing on bananas, C. L., at Mobile, Ala., via Mobile & Ohio. Item 10418-0, @529. (1512-18).

*Docketed by shipper.

†Docketed by carrier.

How is a modern meat canning floor laid out? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Marion Cotton Oil Co., Marion, S. C., is about to install a new ice plant.

N. Schmidt & Sons are constructing a new packinghouse at Iowa City, Ia., at a cost of about \$25,000, according to reports.

The Sieloff Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been granted a permit to erect an addition to its plant.

The Memphis Packing Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., reports that business is increasing there, and especially is this true of hog slaughters.

Charles Norteman has bought the packing plant of the Jacob Wenzel Co., 4320 Jacob street, Wheeling, W. Va., and will continue operations.

The recently organized Kaw Packing Co., Topeka, Kans., will open its plant about February 1, with a daily killing capacity of 50 cattle and 200 hogs.

The Newberg Packing and Produce Co., Newberg, Ore., has been recently organized and has begun operations under the direction of T. R. Howett.

J. M. Van Kleeck, manager of the Spokane, Wash., branch house of Armour & Co., has resigned on account of ill health, and he will be succeeded by W. B. Spinks.

A Dold 50-50 Club has recently been organized at the Wichita, Kans., plant of the Dold Packing Co., and is on the familiar lines of similar clubs at other plants of the company, which have been so successful.

The C. Kalbitzer Packing Co., Wheeling, W. Va., has celebrated the Christmas season by giving each of its employees a paid-up life insurance policy, the amount of which is increased as the term of employment by the company lengthens.

The Brewton Packing Co., with a capital of \$20,000, has been organized at Brewton, Ala., and is constructing a plant. The officers are: J. E. Finlay, president; A. B. McPhaul, vice-president and manager; and W. Y. Lovelace, secretary-treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Reading Bone and Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa., the following officers were elected: President: J. H. Schultz, Norristown; vice-president, William Willits, Calcium; secretary, R. M. A. Schultz, Mt. Penn; treasurer, Amos H. Schultz, Worcester, Pa.

The Peninsula Fertilizer Association has been organized at Salisbury, Md., with the following permanent officers: President, William B. Tilghman, Jr., of Salisbury; vice-president, E. Benson Dennis, Crisfield; secretary, W. E. Valliant, Georgetown, Del.; treasurer, William P. Ward, Salisbury.

In carrying out its readjustment plan the Allied Packers, Inc., has executed to the Central Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, its first mortgage and deed of trust. Directors have voted to call a stockholders' meeting for January 12, 1922, to vote on the proposed reduction in stock and the amendments to the charter contemplated by the readjustment plan.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *Hately Brothers Co., New Richmond, Wis.; *East Tennessee Packing Co., P. O. box 676, Knoxville, Tenn.; Golden Packing Co., Inc., 53 Little West Twelfth street, New York City, N. Y.; *Beiswanger Packing Co., 139 Chestnut street, Coatesville, Pa.

Meat inspection withdrawn: Reinicker and Alvey, Baltimore, Md.; Greater Kansas City Kosher Sausage Factory, Kansas City, Kans.

*Conducts slaughtering.

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

The various chapters of the Packinghouse Practice Section were described in detail in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in its issues of October 15, 22, 29, November 5 and 12. As was shown, this will be a **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

The features of the **Statistical Section** were outlined in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 19. The statistical data in this section is largely in chart form, and offers graphic comparisons covering a ten-year period of the prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption; freight rates, etc.

In addition to these charts and graphs there will be pages of tables giving slaughter and market statistics covering the ten-year period, official census figures on packinghouse production by states, and much other important statistical data.

Trade definitions, both domestic and foreign, and other valuable trade data are included in this section.

Here is a brief outline of some of the information that will be presented in

PART I—TRADE DIRECTORY

United States and Canada

PACKERS AND SLAUGHTERERS—Corporate information, shipping directions, operating and equipment data, brands and trademarks, killing capacities, by-products manufactured, etc.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE MEAT DEALERS AND PROVISIONERS—Data covering those who do not kill or cure meats, but who manufacture sausage and other meat specialties, and those who handle meat products at wholesale.

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When Trade Association Methods Are Illegal

Co-operative selling methods and agreements alleged to have been adopted by a manufacturers' association to eliminate competition among themselves, and to maintain and increase prices, were declared illegal in a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. Charges of actual price fixing were not preferred, but it was held that the actions of the membership tended toward price increases.

Reviewing the case and the decision the Institute of American Meat Packers says in a bulletin:

The American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association operated what was termed the "open competition plan," which involved the gathering from all members, for the information of all, of statistics and facts concerning production, market conditions and prices "so that each member may gauge the market accurately instead of guessing at it" so as to "make competition open and above board instead of secret and concealed" and "to substitute, in estimating market conditions, frank and full statements of our competitors for the frequently misleading and colored statements of the buyer." This extensive interchange of reports was supplemented by meetings.

The Supreme Court affirmed the opinion of the lower court that the "plan" constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce by restricting competition and maintaining and increasing prices.

Many exhibits presented during arguments before the court quoted officials connected with the "plan" and the association along lines similar to "if there is no increase in production there is going to be good business. * * * No man is safe in increasing production." The court states it was the prime purpose of meetings held to induce members to restrict production, thereby keeping the supply low and price high.

Skillfully Devised to Evade Law.

The court's opinion says that "open competition plan" is a misnomer and adds the following:

"The 'plan' is, essentially, simply an expansion of the gentleman's agreement of former days, skillfully devised to evade the law. To call it open competition because the meetings were nominally open to the public, or because some volumi-

nous reports were transmitted to the Department of Justice, or because no specific agreement to restrict trade or fix prices is proved, cannot conceal the fact that the fundamental purpose of the 'plan' was to procure 'harmonious' individual action among a large number of naturally competing dealers with respect to the volume of production and prices, without having any specific agreement with respect to them, and to rely for maintenance of concerted action in both respects not upon fines and forfeitures as in earlier days, but upon what experience has shown to be the more potent and dependable restraints, of business honor and social penalties—cautiously reinforced by many and elaborate reports, which would promptly expose to his associates any disposition in any member to deviate from the tacit understanding that all were to act together under the subtle direction of a single interpreter of their common purposes, as evidenced in the minute reports of what they had done and in their expressed purposes as to what they intended to do.

"In the presence of this record it is futile to argue that the purpose of the 'plan' was simply to furnish those engaged in this industry, with widely scattered units, the equivalent of such information as is contained in the newspaper and government publications with respect to the market for commodities sold on boards of trade or stock exchanges. One distinguishing and sufficient difference is that the published reports go to both seller and buyer, but these reports go to the seller only; and another is that there is no skilled interpreter of the published reports, such as we have in this case, to insistently recommend harmony of action, likely to prove profitable in proportion as it is unitedly pursued."

SUPREME COURT HITS PICKETING.

State laws prohibiting the granting of injunctions to restrain labor unions from picketing is unauthorized, according to a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. The court held that picketing is unlawful when it injures the business against which it is directed by the intimidation of patrons. The Arizona law in this case denied one class of persons, the employers, that equal protection of the laws which is guaranteed to them un-

der the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This decision, following closely on the heels of the recent decision in the American Steel Foundries case, is a blow to the strike practices of trade unions.

Chief Justice Taft asserted in the decision that "the legislative power of a state can only be exerted in subordination to the fundamental principles of right and justice, which the guaranty of due process in the fourteenth amendment is intended to preserve."

"The injury in this case is not the result of a peaceful secondary boycott, as to the illegality of which courts have differed and states have adopted different statutory provisions," the chief justice said. "Such a secondary boycott is where many combine to injure one in his business by coercing third persons against their will to cease patronizing him by threats. The question in such cases is whether the moral coercion exercised over a stranger to the original controversy by steps in themselves legal, become a legal wrong.

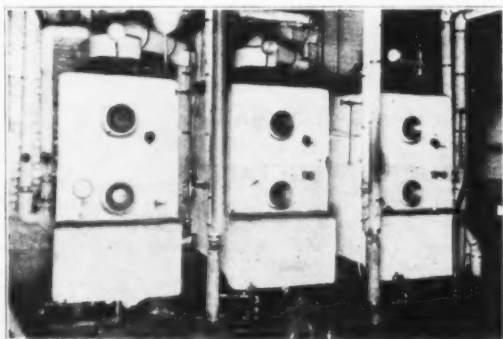
"But such an injury is very different from the one at bar, for here the illegality of the means used to drive away customers is without doubt and fundamental. This makes this plan an unlawful conspiracy."

J. C. DOLD AS SANTA CLAUS.

On Christmas afternoon J. C. Dold, president Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., entertained the mothers and children of the 50-50 Club at Dold Welfare hall. About 2,500 children and the mothers assembled in the large dining hall in the Welfare building appropriately decorated with holly and other Christmas greens and a large Christmas tree.

The uncles of the 50-50 Club dressed as Santa Claus and other popular comic characters formed three separate rings around which the youngsters seated themselves on the floor and a highly amusing entertainment followed.

After an hour's dancing, the Dold-Quality band led a procession in which all joined passing between long rows of tables loaded with presents, each boy receiving woolen caps, mitts and stockings and the girls tam o' shanter caps and mufflers, besides a bag of candy and nuts for each, while the mothers each received a piece of bacon.



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is at your service**

ALWAYS THINK OF EVAPORATORS AS AN ECONOMY INSTEAD OF AN EXPENSE

The endorsement of our ideas on construction and design by such companies as Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson, Morris, and many other packers and the number of repeat orders from these people, is proof enough why our equipment has been adopted as

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The above is a Swenson Triple Effect Tankwater installation in one of the smaller packing houses in Chicago. We build evaporators in Single and Multiple effect for tankwater, beef extract and glue in capacities ranging from two hundred gallons per hour to any size needed.

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New York City.

Is There a Meat Strike?

Effect of a month's efforts of old-line
labor union leaders to shut down the
plants of leading meat packers is best il-
lustrated by the following figures show-
ing operations at all the plants of Swift
& Company, located at Chicago, East St.
Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, St.
Joseph, Fort Worth, etc.:

	W'k be- ginning	Cattle killed.	Hogs killed.	Cars loaded.
Two weeks before strike.	Nov. 21	29,690	101,460	2,592
	Nov. 28	37,146	132,521	2,893
First two weeks of strike.	Dec. 5	29,895	84,221	2,502
	Dec. 12	33,727	124,918	2,851

Reports show that 90 per cent of the
usual number of employees are at work
in these plants, and packers are taking
care of all livestock sent to market.

Incidentally, the new plan of employee
representation is in operation at these
plants, under which the employees them-
selves regulate their own wages. The
recent strike was an attempt by outside
labor leaders to break up this organiza-
tion and co-operative plan.

The situation at the plants of most
packers affected by the strike is reflected
in the Swift figures.

"Nuts" for the Grocers

In view of the fact that representatives
of wholesale grocers' associations are at-
tending hearings in Washington to oppose
modification of the packers' consent decree
and so prevent the use of packers' equip-
ment and facilities in the marketing of
food products, it is interesting to note that
most grocery staples have risen in price
since the packers were barred from han-
dling them.

In this connection an incident that hap-
pened recently to a western packer throws
a little light on this situation. This packer
has an intimate friend in his home town,
a grocery jobber, who offered him at
wholesale some pecan nuts for Christmas,
billing at 95 cents a pound, which was
below the prevailing retail prices of last
year. The packer paid the bill with a
feeling that he had made a saving.

A little later a friend told him that he
had got the same grade of pecans all the
way from Atlanta, Ga., express prepaid,
at 45 cents a pound. The question im-
mediately arose in the packer's mind as
to who made the difference between the
45 and 95 cents on these goods. In neither
case had they reached the retailer, and the
profit went to the middleman, who is so
fearful that the consumer will suffer if
the packers have anything to do with the
grocery business.

The consent decree seems to be "nuts"

for the grocers. No wonder they have
opposed its amendment!

More Holidays or Less?

The question of how many holidays we
should have has been agitated lately.
Packers in different sections of the coun-
try have commented upon it. Holidays
are a serious problem for the packer.

What is the situation regarding holi-
days? The number varies from the Dis-
trict of Columbia, with eighteen, to Okla-
home, with seven. The cost to labor, esti-
mating 13,000,000 workers earning \$65,-
600,000 a day, is \$780,000,000 a year in
wages.

The cost to those who hire labor may
be as great. But consider it from another
angle. It is evident that labor in some
instances has come to regard holidays as
a means of increasing earnings through
overtime pay.

In the meat packing industry almost
daily operation is necessary and the multi-
plication of holidays would operate to pile
up overtime cost of labor. This adds to
cost of production, involves increased price
of the product, and the vicious circle is
completed when high prices discourage
consumption, and operations have to be
cut down and wages reduced. Thus,
whether the worker wants the holiday for
recreation or for profit, he only hurts him-
self by helping to create too many of them.

Like every good thing, holidays may be
overdone.

Livestock Must Be Saved

Three recent events indicate that at last
the importance of preventing livestock
losses is being recognized. These events
were the issuance of special literature and
films showing losses from bruised live-
stock by the Institute of American Meat
Packers, the call for a conference of pro-
ducers, railroad officials, packers and
stockyards representatives sent out by
President Everett Brown of the National
Livestock Exchange, and the tuberculosis
eradication conference in Chicago called
by Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the U. S. Bu-
reau of Animal Industry.

The serious work to be done can be in-
dicated to some extent by figures presented
at the latter conference by President
Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute showing
that tuberculosis in meat animals last year
cost packers more than \$40,000,000, and
enough meat was condemned to furnish a
meat meal a day for a year for 160,000
persons. With all parties, packers, pro-
ducers and government, co-operating the
next year ought to result in a marked de-
crease in these preventable losses.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

BEEF SCRAP AND TANKAGE.

A small operator in the West writes for information in regard to the manufacture of beef scrap from tankage, bones, etc. Presumably he refers to the manipulation of such waste materials from his small killing establishment.

The following information obtained by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER represents the best practice in large establishments:

The formula for beef scrap is as follows: 60% pressed beef scrap, 20% grease bone ground and 20% hog tankage containing 20% moisture.

Pressed beef scrap is made by using beef rennets, sheep paunches, calf tripe, fat ends, cheek meat, glands, middle gut scrap and gut scrap of all kinds; in fact, everything going into the present grade of "A" or prime tallow with the exception of catchbasin skimmings.

This product is cooked in jacketed tanks; each item is cooked separately and the length of cooking depends entirely on the nature of the product. Some are cooked 6 hours and home 12 hours. Usually about 1½ bbls. of grease is used in the bottom of the jacketed tank as a starter. The raw product is dropped into

Do You Waste Coal?

Mr. Packer:

Do you know how much coal it takes to produce your meats and by-products? Have you ever figured out your fuel cost on this basis?

Suppose you were told that you used from 3 to 10 times more coal than is necessary in the average efficient packing plant. What would you say?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will publish in an early issue an article by a well-known packinghouse engineer giving actual test figures on this point. Watch for it.

this grease and cooked at a high temperature so as to render out all of the fat from the product.

There must absolutely be no water used during the process. The grease should be drawn off as fast as rendered and after the product has been cooked from 6 to 12 hours at 80° pressure in jacket, according to the nature of the material, the resultant cracklings after all the grease has been drawn off must be shoveled into a hydraulic cheese press and pressed at a pressure of 3,800° per inch. The pressed product should contain about 8% grease.

Grease bone is the bones cooked in the bone house from cutting room stock. In other words, rib bones, back bones, blade bones, jaws and skulls or any bone that contains more or less grease. These bones must first be crushed and then ground and screened through a 3-mesh screen.

Hog tankage is the regular run of hog tankage dried down to contain about 10% moisture; hog heads and jaw tankage are not to be put in with regular run.

These three items are mixed according to the formula shown above under the heading of beef scrap and all are ground together with a mill of a 36-inch frame, screened through a 3-mesh screen, and put into bags.

Analysis should be as follows: Protein, 55%; fat, 8%.

In regard to the cost, that is difficult information to furnish, because of the difference in cost in the various parts of the country.

The cooking of the pressed beef scrap is less expensive than cooking in rendering tank with open steam. The bone cooking costs no more than the regular method of cooking bones and the drying of the tankage should not cost any great amount. It is estimated that the finished product can be turned out for something around \$15 a ton, including all expenses.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Other views on this subject will be printed in a later issue of The National Provisioner.)

PAINT FOR AMMONIA PIPING.

The following inquiry comes from a small packer in Pennsylvania:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly suggest the best paint or grade of paint for ammonia piping?

Inquiries among packers who have done extensive experimenting in this direction seem to show that the best results are obtained as follows: First coat, red lead and oil; second coat, black graphite. These materials can be obtained from any good paint manufacturer or dealer.

OIL FOR PACKING SAUSAGE.

A Southern pork packer recently asked the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the kind of oil to use for packing sausage in oil?

For this purpose prime summer yellow cottonseed oil of high grade is generally used. There are many brands on the market, and any good cooking oil of reputable brand will be satisfactory for this purpose.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on Dec. 28.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	.0004
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0770
Czechoslovakia—Krone	•	.0144
Denmark—Krone	.268	.2000
Finland—Finmark	.193	.0197
France—Franc	.193	.0801
Germany—Mark	.238	.0054
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	4.19 1/4
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0415
Italy—Lira	.193	.0426
Japan—Yen	.498	.4825
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	•	.0039
Netherlands—Florin	.402	.3562
Norway—Krone	.268	.1590
Poland—Polish Mark	•	.0003 1/2
Roumania—Leu	.193	.0070
Russia—Rouble	.515	•
Serbia—Dinar	.193	.0145
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1492
Sweden—Krona	.268	.25
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1954
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	•

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

F. C. ROGERS BROKER

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Philadelphia Office:
267 North Front Street

New York Office:
431 West 14th Street

EAT MORE MEAT—IS THE SLOGAN!

Have you a very mild cure in hams and bacon to satisfy the consumer's demand? If not, write at once to A. HAUSAMMANN, 909 Blaine St., Peoria, Ill. Sample slices of smoked ham, boiled ham and bacon will be furnished by sending 60 cents to cover package and postage.

Tanking or Rendering?

Are you about to install a tanking or rendering department? Let me put before you the most thorough grease-extracting, economical rendering and drying apparatus that has ever been in use. Do not write me unless you are planning such an installation. Address W-937, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Bott Bros. Mfg. Co.
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Manufacturers of
**STANDARD 1500-POUND
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hogs Advance—Future Markets Firm—Western Shipments Good—East Buying Hogs.

The feature of the provisions and lard market during the past week has been the strength in hogs and the advance in hog prices to the highest level in a number of months. Receipts of hogs have been fairly good, but there has been a steady demand from Eastern packers which has absorbed the movement and western packers have had to pay up in order to get even a moderate portion of the movement. The eastern demand is said to be due partly to the strike situation at the West, and partly to the fact that the hog movement is such at present that the buying has to come largely on to the western movement.

Lard and Ribs Advance.

As a result of the strength in hogs, there has been a fairly steady market in ribs and lard, which have advanced to the high price of the month and showed, for a little while, some disposition to move into higher ground, but the fresh demand at the advance was not supported by the maintenance of enough buying power to carry the market on. The strength of hogs gave a good deal of confidence, but did not seem to be sufficient to arouse any particularly active buying power.

The demand for spot stocks was reflected in the shipments last week, which were only 13,000,000 lbs. of cut meats from Chicago, against 16,000,000 lbs. last year, and 24,000,000 lbs. of fresh meats against 43,000,000 lbs. last year.

The situation as to movement is shown, to a certain extent, by the figures of the Chicago in and out movement since November 1. Cut meat receipts have been about 500,000 lbs. less than last year, while lard receipts have decreased 3,500,

000 lbs. On the other hand, the shipments of cut meats have decreased 48,000,000 lbs., and the shipments of lard have increased 5,700,000 lbs. The larger shipments of lard have been reflected in the Chicago stocks to a certain extent.

Packing Continues Active.

Packing continues fairly active in the interior notwithstanding the conditions which have arisen in the packing trade. The total for the past week is reported at 545,000 against 633,000 the previous week and 523,000 last year. The winter packing since November has been 4,675,000, against 5,125,000 last year. This is a decrease of 450,000 hogs for the two months, and is a decrease in product of approximately 80,000,000 lbs. on the dressed weight basis.

The export situation continues rather quiet. There is a fairly steady outward movement. The relative steadiness of exchange has been a helpful factor recently. As previously stated, the advance in exchange makes it that much easier for the foreign buyer to buy stuff, but the effect on the buyers abroad is rather disconcerting. The buyer who has bought at the lower rate of exchange is placed in the position of having to sell in competition with the man who has bought at the higher rate of exchange, and the result is the same as the decline in product itself.

Hogs and Corn Price Spread.

The advance in hogs has brought a rather important factor into the feedstuffs situation. The price of corn has not moved up very much with all the advance in hogs and all the confident talk of higher-priced feedstuffs. The present feeding basis shows the widest spread between hogs and feedstuffs in several weeks, and in a measure brings back to the farmers the reasonable value for the corn produced.

The trading in the future market in products has been very small for a number of weeks, and appears to reflect an absence of general interest in the future market in a large way as a factor in the distribution of hog product. This may be due to the difference in the method of merchandising the product. Dealings in pork have been at practically a standstill for months. This is possibly the reflection of the fact that practically no mess pork of any amount is being reported in the stocks from time to time and the great irregularity of prices in the past has been a serious deterring influence in checking the trade.

PORK—The New York market, as well as the west, was rather quiet but steady. Mess pork at New York was quoted at \$24@25, family \$25@28, and short clears \$21.50@24.50. At Chicago mess pork was nominally \$18.

LARD—Domestic trade in the east continued very good, but in the west demand, particularly for shipment, was reported quiet. At New York prime western was quoted at \$9.65@9.75, middle western \$9.40@9.50, New York 9½@9¼c, refined to the continent 11c, South American 11½c, and Brazil in kegs 12¼c. Compound in New York was in poor demand and quoted 10¼@10½c in car lots, 11@11¼c in 5,000 lbs., and 11½@12c for less than 5,000 lbs. Some of the large eastern bakeries have switched from compound to pure lard. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at Dec. price, loose lard 50c under Jan., and leaf lard at 8¼c.

BEEF—The market remained quiet but very steady. The holidays further reduced the demand. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$24@25.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York for the period of December 1 to December 27, 1921, were, according to unofficial reports, 35,713,000 lbs. Grease exports were 500,000 lbs.; tallow, 218,000 lbs.; oleo stearine, 58,000 lbs.

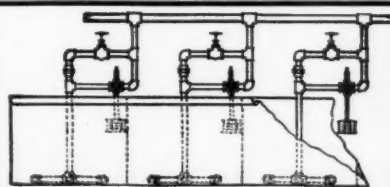


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Powers Thermostatic Regulators Insure Uniform Temperature in Ham Cooking

Uniform temperature is essential to the proper cooking of hams. Ham shrinkage and varying qualities are due to improper heat control. Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators are designed to keep the temperature at the required degree without variation. They are compact and easily installed, reliable, automatic, and always on the job.

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The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
(1410A)

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, December 28.

There is a fairly good supply, but not a very active demand. Sales have been made at \$3.25, and that has been thought a good buy. It is felt that with the turn of the year prices will be slightly firmer.

	Unit ammonia
Ground	\$3.25@3.35
Crushed and unground	2.85@3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	3.15@3.22
Unground	2.75@2.90

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

With a good many buyers in the market there has been a very good demand but offerings have been scarce and in consequence prices have been firm to higher.

	Unit ammonia
Ground, 11½% to 12% ammonia	\$3.35@3.50
Unground, 10% to 11% ammonia	3.00@3.35
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.75@2.90

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

As was stated last week, the fertilizer materials market continues very quiet and it is hoped that the new year will bring more activity when buyers know their requirements better.

	Unit ammonia
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.45@2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.35@2.55
High grade, unground	2.40@2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.15@2.30
Low grade and country road, unground	1.75@2.00
Bone tankage, unground	2.25@2.35
Hoof meal	2.25@2.35
Liquid stick	2.00@2.15
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Practically no trading has taken place and the same situation has prevailed for some time. The nominal prices are those quoted:

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$20.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@18.00
Grinding hogs, pig toes, waste bones, dry	21.00@22.00

Cracklings.

These have been in good demand but on the other hand the supply has been low and offerings light, due in part to light killings and the strike situation.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$70.00@75.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	60.00@65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

The market has been quiet. Buyers and sellers are still too far apart on prices. The demand for glue is below normal and the trading has not picked up yet. Its real revival depends upon that of general business.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$40.00@50.00
Edible pig skin strips	65.00@65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	35.00@40.00
Horn piths	22.50@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	24.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00@21.00
Shoens, pizzels and hide trimmings	20.00@22.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

There has been a small business at the following list prices:

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@50.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@50.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00

Hog Hair.

The largest buyers are still out of the market and there is a limited outlet. There has been no demand, and only after the first of the year will buyers know their actual requirements.

Pig Skin Strips.

Prime No. 1 grades are quoted at 4½¢, basis Chicago freight. For government inspected edible No. 2's and 3's sellers and buyers are too far apart for trading.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8-10 lbs. avg., 15¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 14½¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 14½¢; 14-16 lbs. avg., 14½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 14½¢. Sweet pickled: 8-10 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 14-16 lbs. avg., 16¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 16½¢.

Skinny Hams—Green: 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 15¢; 20-22 lbs. avg., 14¢; 22-24 lbs. avg., 13½¢. Sweet pickled: 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 15¢; 20-22 lbs. avg., 14¢; 22-24 lbs. avg., 12½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4-6 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 6-8 lbs. avg., 9¢; 8-10 lbs. avg., 8½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 8½¢. Sweet pickled: 4-6 lbs.

avg., 12½¢; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12¢; 8-10 lbs. avg., 10¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 9¢.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6-8 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 8-10 lbs. avg., 13¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 11½¢; 14-16 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled: 6-8 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11½¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 11½¢; 14-16 lbs. avg., 10½¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, Dec. 28, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 20¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 19¢; 10@12 lbs., 16¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 15¢; 10@12 lbs., 14¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs., 13¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 12½¢; 8@10 lbs., 13@14¢; 10@12 lbs., 14¢; 12@14 lbs., 13¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 13¢; 12@14 lbs., 12½¢; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 19¢; 10@12 lbs., 18¢; 12@14 lbs., 17¢; dressed hogs, 14¢; city steam lard, 9½¢; compound, 10½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 16¢; 10@12 lbs., 15¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; 14@16 lbs., 13¢; skinned shoulders, 12¢; boneless butts, 17¢; Boston butts, 14¢; lean trimmings, 14¢; regular trimmings, 7¢; spareribs, 13¢; neck ribs, 4¢; kidneys, 4¢; livers, 2¢; pig tongues, 10¢; pig tails, 7¢.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending December 17, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended Dec. 17, 1921	Week ended Dec. 17, 1920
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	1,371	2,724
Cows, carcasses	520	626
Bulls, carcasses	64	200
Veal, carcasses	1,221	1,866
Lambs, carcasses	2,634	7,428
Mutton, carcasses	1,407	2,191
Pork, lbs.	600,029	828,066
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	3,609	2,471
Calves	2,212	2,048
Sheep	11,481	9,548
Hogs	23,389	23,317

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Dec. 24, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended Dec. 24, 1921	Week ended Dec. 24, 1920	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Dec. 24, 1921
United Kingdom	30	50	169
Continent	32	400	1,226
So. and Cent. Amer.			478
West Indies		100	935
B. N. A. Colonies			240
Other countries			45
Total	425	550	3,103

	Week ended Dec. 24, 1921	Week ended Dec. 24, 1920	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Dec. 24, 1921
United Kingdom	5,891,500	5,945,200	46,220,504
Continent	1,837,000	1,705,500	13,518,500
So. and Cent. Amer.			285,526
West Indies			3,110,801
B. N. A. Colonies			29,200
Other countries			192,010
Total	7,328,500	9,650,700	63,356,627

	Week ended Dec. 24, 1921	Week ended Dec. 24, 1920	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Dec. 24, 1921
United Kingdom	4,818,375	11,912,180	51,431,189
Continent	4,215,845	8,174,700	27,348,428
So. and Cent. Amer.			233,250
West Indies		30,000	4,364,393
B. N. A. Colonies			75,000
Other countries			102,600
Total	9,034,420	20,116,884	83,614,860

	From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	425	4,231,500	7,413,420	
Portland, Me.		2,106,000	960,000	
Philadelphia			101,000	
Baltimore			155,000	
St. John, N. B.		645,000	465,000	
Total, week	425	7,328,500	9,034,420	
Previous week	112	9,130,000	13,115,115	
Two weeks ago	151	6,765,500	10,775,000	
Cor. week, 1919	550	9,650,700	20,116,880	

	1921.	1920.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	620,600	2,567,000	1,946,400
Bacon and hams, lbs.	63,356,627	84,839,102	21,482,475
Lard, lbs.	83,614,860	94,241,544	10,626,684

LOW UPKEEP



The upkeep of Triumph Tankage Dryers is low enough to be forgotten. Once in several years you'll have to buy a new wheel for the fan which draws off the vapor; but aside from this (barring accidents) you will probably not have to buy any repairs during the entire life of the machine.

Write for prices and capacities. Ask for Bulletin 40.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Workst. Cleveland, Ohio

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The holidays tended to keep down interest in the market, but the undertone was steady with offerings limited, and with the market influenced somewhat by the firmness in stearine and the steadiness in cotton oil. Reports were current that 100 drums of extra quality tallow sold at 6½c or ½c over the previous sale, late last week. The strike at the packing plants is said to have curtailed production, but the independent plants are reported to have made up for any losses in production in the former quarters. At Liverpool Australian tallow showed little change, with choice quoted at 42s per cwt., and good mixed at 39s. Exports from New York December 1 to 27 have been 218,000 lbs. At New York prime city was quoted at 5c nominal, special loose at 6c bid, and edible at 8c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 5½@6c, and packers' prime at 6½@6¾c, with edible at 7c.

OLEO STEARINE.—A fairly good demand has been in evidence, and the undertone continued rather strong. Reports were current of small sales at 8½c, or ½c over recent transactions, but it was intimated that fairly good amounts are available at the 8½c level. At New York oleo was quoted at 8@8½c, and at Chicago 7¼@7½c.

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet but very steady with extra oleo at New York quoted at 11¼@11½c, and at Chicago at 10@10¼c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The market the past week has been quiet and steady, with the better feeling in pure lard, and owing to reports of a limited output. At New York edible was quoted at 92@95c per gallon, extra winter at 87c, extra No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 65c, and No. 2 at 62c.

NEATFOOT OIL.—Some improvement was noted in the demand for the higher grades, and the undertone was firmer. At New York pure oil was quoted at \$1.07 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 67c, and cold-pressed at \$1.30.

GREASES.—The firmer tone in tallow has resulted in much smaller offerings of greases, particularly the choice grades, and with demand fair, the market took on a stronger tone. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4¼@4½c, brown at 4@4½c, and white at 6¼@7¼c. In some quarters higher prices were asked for the grades other than choice greases. In the West demand was fair, and at Chicago brown was quoted at 4@4½c, house at 4@4½c, yellow at 4½@5c, and choice white at 6½@6¾c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 27, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4¼c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¾@2¾c lb.; tale, 1¾@2c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 8¼@8½c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¾@9c lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼@11c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@10c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9@9¼c lb.; soya bean oil, 8¾@9c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 9½@9¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11@11¼c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 7¾@8c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 15@15½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 11@12c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 9¾@10c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16@16½c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4½@4¾c lb.

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 22, 1921, as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,080	3,533	6,068	\$12.50	\$13.50	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,752	1,308	690	11.00	13.00	11.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,454	1,921	1,325	11.00	13.00	11.00
Winnipeg	1,646	2,421	2,077	9.00	12.50	9.50
Calgary	1,553	1,050	2,125	8.25	10.75	8.25
Edmonton	386	188	279	8.00	10.00	8.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of Dec. 17 to Dec. 23, 1921:

	17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Chicago	43½	43½	42½	42	42½	42½
New York	44½	43	43	41	42	42½
Boston	45	44	44	42½	42½	43
Phila.	45	44	44	42	44	43½

Wholesale prices of car lots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

	17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
	37	37½	37	37	37½	37½

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.	1920.
Chicago	23,500	24,626	17,568	2,528,365	2,328,103
New York	36,020	29,013	22,340	2,785,060	2,140,498
Boston	6,157	4,793	7,816	981,285	965,448
Phila.	8,712	10,947	6,912	767,338	639,169
Total	77,058	68,479	54,636	7,063,427	6,093,218

Cold storage movement, pounds:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Dec. 23, 1920.	Cor. day of Dec. 23, 1920.
Chicago	7,213	91,128	16,582,208	14,737,855
New York	69,010	254,264	10,297,166	13,330,953
Boston	106,167	7,710,305	9,674,231	
Phila.	900	53,430	1,513,030	3,185,379
Total	77,233	501,988	36,998,709	40,928,418

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 22, 1921:

	Sales—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,271	2,819	9,826	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$8.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,171	808	959	7.00	11.00	7.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,263	1,028	1,254	7.00	11.00	7.00
Winnipeg	3,134	3,286	4,944	5.50	7.50	6.00
Calgary	1,302	1,455	1,858	5.25	7.75	5.25
Edmonton	851	716	1,189	4.50	7.50	4.50

CALVES.

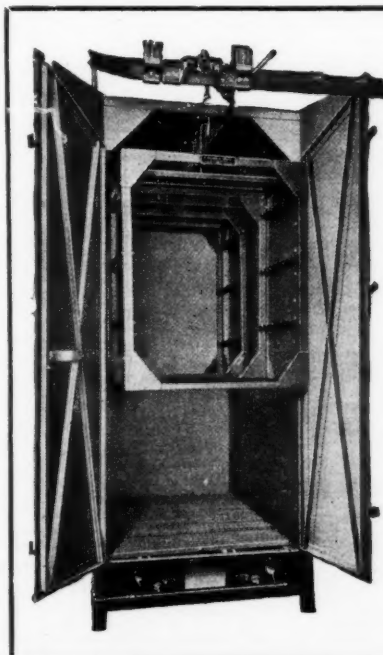
	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	669	363	1,076	\$13.50	\$16.50	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	387	228	392	10.00	13.00	11.00
Montreal (E. End)	937	317	664	10.00	13.00	11.00
Winnipeg	201	244	325	7.00	8.50	7.00
Calgary	377	126	204	4.50	7.25	4.50
Edmonton	52	68	97	3.50	8.00	4.50

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Dec. 22, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago.

	Sales—			Top price selects—		
	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 22, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 15, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,021	4,036	10,880	\$10.75	\$16.50	\$10.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,127	1,426	2,872	11.25	17.50	11.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,634	1,636	1,611	11.25	17.50	11.50
Winnipeg	4,037	2,259	5,146	9.75	14.25	9.35
Calgary	2,709	784	2,612	8.50	14.75	8.40
Edmonton	1,561	432	1,814	8.75	14.25	9.25

What are the best formulas for stiffening lard? What is necessary regardless of formula? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."



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COTTON OIL SITUATION ANALYZED.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the months of August, September, October and November, 1921 and 1920, based on the federal census reports, taking in the seed, the crude oil and the refined oil statistics and estimates, has been prepared by Aspegren & Company and makes a very interesting study. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTON SEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	99,821	30,084
August	120,359	22,938
September	553,726	252,704
October	957,843	973,057
November	693,932	805,235
Total	2,345,652	2,084,078

†Includes 506 tons destroyed at mills.

	1921.	1920.
August	107,161	20,099
September	289,593	147,209
October	611,899	622,517
November	573,776	796,257
Total	1,582,429	1,496,082

Increase or decrease stock on hand.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	99,821	30,084
August	+23,169	+2,839
September	+263,627	+105,495
October	+345,933	+350,540
November	+30,136	+99,038

	1921.	1920.
On hand end of month.	122,990	32,923
August	386,017	138,318
September	732,570	488,578
November	762,726	587,996

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	99,821	30,084
August	+23,169	+2,839
September	+263,627	+105,495
October	+345,933	+350,540
November	+30,136	+99,038

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CRUSH PER TON.

During August 107,161 tons seed produced, 29,630,396 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 276.5 lbs. per ton, or 13.8%, compared to 12.4% last year.

During September 289,593 tons seed produced, 89,802,967 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 310.1 lbs. per ton, or 15.5%, compared to 14.6% last year.

During October 611,899 tons seed produced, 186,444,041 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 304.7 lbs. per ton, or 15.2%, compared to 15.7% last year.

During November 573,776 tons seed produced, 173,574,011 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 302.5 lbs. per ton, or 15.1%, compared to 15.9% last year.

Total, 1,582,429 tons seed produced, 479,451,415 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 302.9 lbs. per ton, or 15.1%, compared to 15.6% last year.

REFINED OIL.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	30,172,028	11,029,195
September	44,999,807	15,99,663
October	124,959,103	83,707,041
November	143,590,037	156,963,187
Total	571,484,608	564,631,663

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	103,199,289	78,669,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
October	96,712,607	107,919,605
November	71,585,567	109,154,817
Total	381,622,476	368,976,769

Increase or decrease stock on hand.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	-73,027,261	-67,048,833
September	-65,025,206	-58,633,656
October	-28,246,496	-24,212,564
November	-72,004,470	-47,808,370

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	155,236,372	230,692,747
September	89,611,166	172,059,091
October	117,857,062	147,846,527
November	189,802,132	185,654,897

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	155,236,372	230,692,747
September	89,611,166	172,059,091
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143,590,037 lbs. refined oil, 6.89% loss, compared to 6.89% loss last year.	
Total, 372,172,451 lbs. crude oil yielded 343,220,971	

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New York Futures Trade Fair—Undertone Firm—Cash Trade, Oil and Compound, Slow—Crude Oil Tight—Sentiment Mixed—January Deliveries.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were curtailed somewhat the past week by the year-end holidays, and also by the arrival of first delivery-day for January contracts, with its attending uncertainties. Nevertheless, trade was on a fair scale on the whole. It is quite true that a large portion of the transactions were in the way of evening up on both sides in the January position, preceding first delivery day on Thursday, induced partly by the many rumors current, and also with a disposition to even up for the holidays, when clearer view of the situation will be obtainable.

Week Price Gains Small.

A good portion of the trade was professional in character, but the undertone of the market at all times was rather firm, though price gains compared with the previous week were small. Refiners did little except in the spot position. The January-March difference averaged 40 to 45 points, and the January-May difference 60 to 70

points, and a rather confident belief prevailed locally that January would go to a much greater discount under the distant months during the early part of January.

As far as deliveries were concerned, it is expected that some 10,000 bbls. will be put out during the month, some by leading refining interests and some by a local operator who has quite a little oil in store at New York. Other refiners anticipated taking some deliveries, but should 10,000 bbls. or more be delivered, it is difficult to see just where they will find a resting place unless the differences widen materially, or unless the cash trade improves greatly.

On Thursday, first delivery day, 2,200 barrels were delivered.

Expect Cash Trade Revival.

The early part of next year is expected to see a revival in cash trade—to what extent remains to be seen. A great deal depends upon how much of an increase in the demand takes place, as far as prices are concerned, as owing to a disposition not to increase inventory showings, it is believed distributors' supplies have been allowed to run down greatly. However, it is claimed that demand has been curtailed to a greater extent than generally supposed, owing to the small difference between oil and lard, and the premium over lard for compound. Within the past week reports have been current that two im-

portant eastern bakeries had switched from the use of compound to pure lard.

At the same time, there is a general disposition to reduce estimates on December cotton oil consumption below that of the 179,000 bbls. for November, and generally ideas at present are centered around 150,000 bbls. disappearance for the month of December. In some quarters there is talk of even less than that figure, where the holidays are being considered, but at the same time in bullish quarters there's a disposition to look for a December consumption of 175,000 bbls. Considering reports from refiners as to cash business, and reports in compound lard quarters, the high estimates look entirely out of line, and entirely too close to the November figures.

Bright Spot Is Light Crude.

The one bright spot in the situation has been the continued tightness of crude oil. The holiday liquidation did not take place as anticipated, and in fact, offerings dried up almost completely. As a result, crude advanced to 7.10c sales in the Southeast, with the mills asking 7¼c. In the valley 7c was bid, while Texas crude was 7c nominal. In Georgia bids of 7½c failed to bring out any crude.

Export demand for cotton oil appeared to have dried out, also. Reports from European oil circles were pessimistic, notwithstanding the stronger exchange markets, and were rather emphatic that Amer-

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IN
PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES



SELLING AGENTS FOR

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The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.
The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.

ican prices were too high. Exports from New York December 1 to 27 were 5,360 bbls. and the December exports from all ports are expected to run around 15,000 bbls.

Cottonseed Estimates Revised.

The government grain report on Wednesday also covered cottonseed. The report is rather important, in that the estimate is based, or revised, upon the last census takings. The government placed the cottonseed crop at 3,704,000 tons against last year's revised supplies of 5,970,000 tons, and two years ago 5,074,000 tons.

The results of the smaller cotton crop can be readily noted. At the same time, allowing sufficient seed for planting an average cotton area of 35,000,000 acres, and some 127,000 tons for farm wastage, there would be left 3,000,000 tons of seed to be crushed or sufficient seed to produce, at a seven per cent refining loss, 2,162,000 bbls. of cotton oil. Adding the 700,000 bbls. carry-over gives a season's supply of 2,862,000 bbls., of which 961,000 bbls. were consumed the first four months of this season, leaving 1,901,000 bbls. for the remaining eight months, or a monthly average of 272,000 bbls. without a carry-over.

The carry-over should be at least 300,000 bbls., which would mean a monthly average for the next eight months of 200,000 bbls., or considerably more than is being consumed at the present time, i. e., in November and December. The carry-over in past seasons has greatly exceeded 300,000 bbls. in some years, in fact, doubled that amount and more, but at the same time, in calculating supplies, particularly when shortage is talked of, it is much safer to figure on the small carry-over.

COTTONSEED OIL.—New York market transactions.

Thursday, December 22, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing Bid	Closing Asked
		High	Low		
Spot				815 a	830
Dec.				815 a	830
Jan.	1400	833	827	829 a	831
Feb.				845 a	850
March	3100	874	870	869 a	870
April	100	880	880	877 a	879
May	1100	896	893	892 a	893
June				905 a	907
July	1900	920	916	916 a	917

Total sales, 11,400 Prime Crude, S. E. 705 sales.

Friday, December 23, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing Bid	Closing Asked
		High	Low		
Spot				825 a	850
Dec.				825 a	835
Jan.	1700	835	828	830 a	834
Feb.				845 a	855
March	1600	875	871	871 a	873
April	1500	882	880	879 a	882
May	2900	899	896	895 a	897
June				900 a	912
July	1700	922	920	919 a	920

Total sales, 9,800 Prime Crude, S. E. 705 bid.

Saturday, December 24, and Monday, December 26, Christmas Holidays.

Tuesday, December 27, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing Bid	Closing Asked
		High	Low		
Spot				830 a	850
Dec.	100	840	840	838 a	845
Jan.	1900	841	838	835 a	837
Feb.				850 a	857
March	300	883	876	875 a	877
April				884 a	886
May	1300	905	898	898 a	900
June				908 a	915
July	700	930	924	923 a	924

Total sales, 5,500 Prime Crude, S. E. 710 bid.

Wednesday, December 28, 1921.

	Sales	Range		Closing Bid	Closing Asked
		High	Low		
Spot				835 a	850

Dec.	500	850	850	838 a	850
Jan.	3600	842	839	839 a	840
Feb.				850 a	865
March	1200	881	878	879 a	881
April				887 a	890
May	3300	905	900	904 a	905
June				915 a	920
July	400	928	923	927 a	929

Total sales, 12,400 Prime Crude, S. E. 710 sales.

Thursday, December 29, 1921.

Closed 6 points lower to 2 points net higher. Sales, 26,200 bbls. Tenders, 2,200 bbls. Prime crude, 7.15c; prime summer yellow spot, 8.10c; January, 8.33c; March, 8.78c; May, 9.05c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trade has been limited, although sales of a few tanks at 7½c f. o. b. coast, December shipment, were reported. The undertone was steadier, but general interest was limited, and nothing new in the situation came to light. At New York Ceylon grade in barrels was quoted at 9@9¼c, tanks coast 7½@7¾c, Cochin grade in barrels New York 10@10½c, tanks 9¼c, edible barrels New York 10½@10¾c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Offerings of crude oil, both at New York and on the coast were somewhat freer, with some re-sale stuff available at the coast at slightly easier prices. No important transactions were recorded, while demand for refined was inactive. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 8¾c, blown in barrels 9¼@9½c, deodorized barrels 10@10¼c, Pacific coast tanks 7¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—A slightly firmer tone was in evidence, with a little improvement in demand. Consuming inquiry, however, was not large. At New York domestic crude in barrels was quoted at 10c, crude tanks f. o. b. the mill 8@8¼c, refined in barrels New York 10¾@11¼c, and Oriental tanks, coast, 8¼@8½c.

PALM OIL.—Strength in exchange, stronger ideas of sellers abroad, and reports of a shortage in European supplies of this oil brought about a stronger market, but domestic consumers were slow in following the advance. At New York Lagos spot was quoted at 7¾@8c, shipment 7¾c, Niger 6¼c, and palm-kernel oil imported 8¾@8½c. Offerings of palm-kernel from abroad were limited, and the market showed a firmer undertone.

CORN OIL.—The market was firmer, with some improvement in demand, and limited offerings at recent quotations. Chicago reported sales at 7c in sellers' tanks, December shipment. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 8¾@8½c, refined at 10¾@11c, refined in cases about \$1.13 per gallon.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Southeast crude 7.10@7.25c, valley 7c bid, Texas 7c nominal, Texas bleachable 7¾c nominal, prime summer yellow spot, barrels, New York, 8¾@9c.

J. G. Gash & Co., Inc.

25 Beaver Street
NEW YORK

Cable address: Joegash

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Jersey Butter Oil
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Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
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COCOANUT OIL
PEANUT OIL
CORN OIL

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

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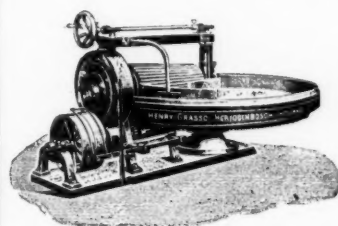
New Orleans, La., Dec. 29, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady, 7c bid, 7.10c asked. Offerings have been exceedingly light. Refined cottonseed oil is steady. Meal 7 per cent, \$33.50; 8 per cent, \$36.00; loose hulls, \$6.00; sacked, \$8.50. All short ton f. o. b. mill.

Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil is in somewhat better demand at 7.10c Valley. The majority of mills are inclined to hold for higher prices. Meal is steady at \$39.00 for 41 per cent. Memphis hulls are dull at around \$7.00 for loose Memphis.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York of the period December 1 to December 27, 1921, according to unofficial reports, were 5,360 barrels, and from November 1 to December 20, 10,400 barrels. Exports from New Orleans for the same period were 2,500 barrels.



GRASSO'S

"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery

Sold in America only by the
**A.H. BARBER CREAMERY
SUPPLY CO.**

316 W. Austin Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.

Market transactions:

Saturday, December 24, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Monday, December 26, 1921.

(Christmas holiday—no market)

Tuesday, December 27, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Wednesday, December 28, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Thursday, December 29, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Friday, December 30, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

VEGETABLE OILS

Sole Selling Agents for:

"NEUTREX"—REFINED EDIBLE COCOANUT OIL

"AFREX"—REFINED EDIBLE PEANUT OIL (Yellow)

"AFREX"—REFINED EDIBLE PEANUT OIL (White)

"WINTREX"—COTTONSEED SALAD OIL

"GRANEX"—REFINED DEODORIZED CORN OIL

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Moving top Viscera Tables are favored and encouraged by the U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY wherever installation is conducive to **economy** and better sanitation.

If you wish to save money in the operation of your Slaughtering Dept. you should install ANCO Equipment.

Our tables are made in two types; one known as the Pan Type, and the other composed of flights and divided into compartments by bars or partitions, excepting the Beef Tables which do not require compartments.

For establishments having a small Hog Slaughtering capacity, we have designed a combination moving top table having made provision for the **hog's head** in one corner of the compartment (Patent applied for) occupied by the viscera, in such a position that both are readily accessible for inspection. After the inspection is completed, the house-separating operations are, in some instances, also accomplished on the same table. In such a case, **ONLY ONE** table is necessary for **all the work** which embodies both the inspection and the work of the establishment.

The Allbright-Nell Company built and installed the first successful sanitary viscera table in the plant of Boyd-Lunham & Co., Chicago, in the year 1917, the success of which was followed by sales of viscera tables to the following packers:

Boyd-Lunham & Co.	2 tables
Wilson & Company	2 tables
Morris & Co., Chicago	2 tables
Morris & Co., So. St. Joe	2 tables
Morris & Co., Kansas City	2 tables
Morris & Co., So. Omaha	
Swift & Co., Chicago	
Swift & Co., St. Joe	
Swift & Co., Cleveland	
Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	2 tables
Swift Canadian Co., Toronto	
Cleveland Provision Co.	
G. H. Hammond & Co.	
Ohio Provision Co.	
Home Packing & Ice Co.	
Corn Belt Packing Co.	
Jacob-Dold Packing Co., Buffalo	3 tables
Jacob-Dold Packing Co., Wichita	
Harris Abattoir, Ltd.	
Jacob E. Decker & Sons	
Brennan Packing Co.	
Cudahy Packing Co.	
Cincinnati Abattoir Co.	3 tables
Farmers Co-Operative Packing Co.	2 tables
Roberts & Oake	
F. G. Vogt & Sons	
So. Dakota Provision Co.	
Sullivan Packing Co.	
Paul O. Reymann Co.	
Arbogast Bastian	2 tables
Chas. Sucher Packing Co.	

Jones & Lamb	2 tables
The Wm. Schluderberg-T. Kurdle Co.	2 tables
Arizona Packing Co.	
Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.	
Lake Erie Provision Co.	
Geo. A. Hormel & Co.	2 tables
Interstate Packing Co.	2 tables
Miller & Hart	2 tables
Powers-Begg	
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa	2 tables
John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls	
Danahy Packing Co.	2 tables
Dunlevy Packing Co.	
Figge & Hutwelker	2 tables
Klinck Packing Co.	
Kingan & Co.	2 tables
Memphis Packing Corp.	
Marion Packing Co.	2 tables
Newhoff Packing Co.	2 tables
Rath Packing Co.	
Skinner Packing Co.	2 tables
Schenk Packing Co.	2 tables
Sander Packing Co.	2 tables
Schaffner Bros.	2 tables
Vissman & Co.	
Wilmington Provision Co.	2 tables
J. J. Felin & Co.	2 tables
New Zanesville Prov. Co.	
Wm. Zoller & Co.	
East Tennessee Packing Co.	
Henry Burkhart Packing Co.	

To all Packers contemplating installing Viscera Equipment for their Slaughtering Dept. we will be pleased to send our Specialist to go over their Slaughtering Floor and lay out the equipment for them so as to get the highest efficiency.

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General Offices and Factory
5315-5329 So. Western Blvd.

Chicago

Illinois

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions developed considerable weakness at the week-end, with a large increase in hog receipts, and hog prices declined 50 to 75 cents from the top of the week to \$7.65 for top hogs. There was some selling of lard against purchases of loose lard from outside packers and liquidation was on, due to the grain weakness, and notwithstanding the reduction of 70,000,000 bushels in the government corn crop estimate, cash trade was rather slow before the holidays.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil developed weakness with lard, and January liquidation deliveries on January contracts were 2,200 barrels on Thursday, and 1,000 barrels on Friday, the tenders circulating and causing commission house liquidation. Southeast crude cottonseed oil advanced to 7.15, but the break in futures caused the withdrawal of refiners from the market. Cash trade continued slow.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: January, 8.26@8.28; March, 8.70@8.71; May, 8.93@8.94; July, 9.18@9.20.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c bid.

Oleo. Stearine.

8½c sales.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$9.40@9.50; Middle West, \$9.15@9.25; city steam, \$9.18; refined continent, \$11.00; South American, \$11.25; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound, \$10.25@10.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Dec. 30, 1921.—Copro fabrique, fr.—; copra edible, —fr; peanut fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 30, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 93s; shoulders, square, 93s; picnic, —; hams, long cut, 100s; hams, American cut, 117s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 86s; bacon, short backs, 94s; bacon, Wiltshire, 80s; Australian tallow, 39s; spot lard, 59s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Dec. 30, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 41s 6d; crude, 35s.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

Last Monday being a holiday made this a short week. Trading was late in getting started Tuesday, but by the close of the day sales proved heavier than anticipated. Supplies were not heavy and demand proved sufficient the balance of the week to keep stock moving fairly well. Next Monday being another holiday, the week-end demand was fairly good, with prices holding steady to strong on all meat, except pork and veal.

The fairly liberal supplies of steer beef on hand Tuesday met with demand sufficient to hold prices firm. Very few choice steers were available, but a very satisfactory grade of good steer beef was procurable at \$16 to \$17, which in most cases answered all purposes. With the exception of choice, selections were good. Demand centered on medium to light weight steers, heavy steers being hard to sell except in cuts. A good many desirable heifers were noticeable in the steer lots, and sold on even basis with steers of like quality.

The cow supply contained a fair per-

centage of young stock of good quality, which met with a good demand from the butcher trade. About the usual number of heavy cows were offered and were practically all sold in cuts, although the supply of bologna bulls was light, demand was slow and prices remained unchanged from a week ago. The moderate offerings of kosher beef moved at prices practically unchanged from a week ago.

Supplies of veal were moderate and general quality fair. Choice calves were scarce. Demand was slow and the movement light, even at a decline of \$1, which was made early in the week.

Supplies of lamb were well gauged to meet the moderate demand, which moved the stock at prices unchanged from a week ago.

About normal supplies of mutton were offered this week, and moved at prices on a par with a week ago.

With the opening of the week's trade on Tuesday, pork prices showed slight advance over last week's closing. Supplies have been moderate and quality of stock generally good. Demand was fairly good, and prices held steady to strong until Friday, when sharp declines were noticed.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 24, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,302	13,500	14,201
Swift & Co.	5,322	13,300	10,390
Morris & Co.	3,395	9,700	8,868
Wilson & Co.	2,378	11,100	4,300
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	295	5,100	.....
O. H. Hammond Co.	1,825	3,500	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,304	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co., 0 hogs;	.....	Miller & Hart, 2,700	.....
hogs; Independent Packing Co., 1,300 hogs;	.....	Boyd, 4,700 hogs;	.....
Lunham & Co., 4,700 hogs; Western Packing &	.....	Provision Co., 0 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 2,100 hogs;	.....
others, 12,400 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,266	4,961	4,120
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,438	3,817	1,798
Fowler Packing Co.	907	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	2,324	7,202	2,210
Swift & Co.	2,916	4,012	2,210
Wilson & Co.	1,819	6,002	1,990
Local butchers	786	1,121	129

OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,626	3,609	2,038
Swift & Co.	1,726	3,158	7,464
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,167	6,543	4,552
Armour & Co.	1,578	6,297	3,761
Dold Packing Co.	149	.....	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	561	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	832	.....
Ogden Packing Co.	.....	987	.....
Others	2,413	15,165	11,060

ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,703	4,545	2,406
Swift & Co.	2,800	6,253	2,156
Morris & Co.	240	452	175
St. Louis D. B. Co.	934	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	813	1,787	179
American Packing Co.	126	1,433	.....
East Side Packing Co.	173	3,816	61
Krey Packing Co.	69	.....	.....
Hell Packing Co.	332	2,471	.....
Sleoff Packing Co.	85	.....	40
Butchers	860	26,198	863

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 24, 1921:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	21,885
Kansas City	15,375
Omaha	5,930
East St. Louis	5,687
St. Joseph	4,592
Sioux City	3,470
Cudahy	796
South St. Paul	10,229
Philadelphia	2,911
Indianapolis	1,767
New York and Jersey City	7,021
Oklahoma City	3,425

HOGS.	
Chicago	80,196
Kansas City	30,300
Omaha	18,859
East St. Louis	31,674
St. Joseph	36,990
Sioux City	14,072
Cudahy	13,278
South St. Paul	17,500
Philadelphia	6,726
Indianapolis	32,127
New York and Jersey City	18,661
Omaha	29,998
New York and Jersey City	27,259

Oklahoma City	3,715
Milwaukee	18,700
Cincinnati	19,300

SHEEP.

Chicago	40,442
Kansas City	14,379
Omaha	16,351
East St. Louis	4,298
St. Joseph	9,837
Sioux City	5,820
Cudahy	519
South St. Paul	4,243
Philadelphia	7,519
Indianapolis	53
New York and Jersey City	22,076
Oklahoma City	488

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	8,000	4,500
Kansas City	No market.	No market.	.....
Omaha	3,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	No market.	No market.	.....
St. Joseph	No market.	No market.	.....
Sioux City	100	2,700	300
St. Paul	100	500	.....
Oklahoma City	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	Holiday—No market.	.....	.....
Milwaukee	100	200	1,000
Denver	100	200	.....
Louisville	100	600	.....
Wichita	Holiday—No market.	.....	.....
Indianapolis	200	3,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	400
Cincinnati	200	2,500	200
Buffalo	100	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	Holiday—No market.	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	600	.....
Toronto	100	300	200

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1921.

Christmas Holiday—No Market.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	44,000	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	8,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,500	7,500	1,000
St. Joseph	500	4,000	.....
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,000	6,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	400	400	.....
Fort Worth	500	200	.....
Milwaukee	300	2,000	300
Denver	800	300	1,000
Louisville	200	1,100	100
Wichita	500	400	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	.....
Pittsburgh	300	1,500	500
Cincinnati	1,400	7,000	100
Buffalo	200	1,000	500
Cleveland	200	1,500	400
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	.....
Toronto	100	100	.....

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	23,000	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	13,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	14,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	400
Sioux City	2,000	6,500	500
St. Paul	1,300	11,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	500	200
Milwaukee	300	2,000	2,000
Denver	500	600	600
Louisville	200	2,200	100
Wichita	300	500	.....
Indianapolis	500	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	2,000
Cincinnati	300	3,500	200
Buffalo	100	1,400	2,000
Cleveland	200	3,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,500	.....
Toronto	100	100	.....

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	50,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	4,200	14,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,200	17,500	2,000
St. Joseph	2,000	13,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,800	7,500	800
St. Paul	900	5,500	1,300
Oklahoma City	300	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	900	1,800	3,300
Milwaukee	500	2,300	200
Denver	500	1,700	1,800
Indianapolis	600	9,000	600
Pittsburgh	.....	3,800	1,200
Cincinnati	600	3,000	100
Buffalo	100	6,500	2,400

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	50,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	4,500	5,500
St. Louis	2,000	16,500	1,700
St. Joseph	500	8,000	1,100
Sioux City	1,000	6,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,100	11,000	1,200
Oklahoma City	400	700	.....
Fort Worth	500	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	200	1,500	100
Denver	500	600	2,100
Indianapolis	800	8,000	400
Pittsburgh	.....	5,000	1,300
Cincinnati	400	6,200	200
Buffalo	100	6,400	6,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, December 24:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	3,052	5,967	8,979	15,446
New York	1,437	3,426	17,774	5,722
Central Union	2,531	319	506	908
Total for week	7,021	9,712	27,259	22,076
Previous week	7,686	10,062	37,989	49,529
Two weeks ago	10,091	13,811	37,054	48,172

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business passing. A little inquiry noted today for butts and Colorados, but nothing was offered. Reported some negotiations pending on New York brands also. Holdings in this market are mainly native stock, mostly lights. Buyers and sellers are widely apart on such goods. Traders consider the bottom stock market reasonably firm. Native steers quoted 16½¢; heavy Texas 16¢; lights 14½¢; extremes at 12½¢; butts 16¢; Colorados 15¢; branded cows 12½¢; heavy cows 14¼¢ last paid; lights 14¢ paid and asked; buyers' views much lower; a recent sale of 23/45 cows from second hands noted at 13½¢; native bulls quoted at 10¢ last paid and branded bulls 8½¢ last paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No action is reported in country hides. Some brokers report a little more of a disposition on the part of some of their tanner clients to give a little superficial attention. Such buyers are mildly interested in the light end of the list, being willing to pay a 10¢ basis for good lots of seasonable hides.

All weights of seasonable hides are quoted at 8¢ for business with asking rates ranging to a 9¢ level. Tanners formerly bidding 8¢ are not so keen for supplies this week. Heavy steers are priced at 10@10½¢; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 8@8½¢ nominal; extremes quoted 10@11¢; inside said to be bid today. Branded country hides are quoted about 6@6½¢ flat basis; country packer branded hides range at 8½@11½¢; bulls 6@6½¢ nominal; country packer bulls quoted at 8@9¢ asked and glue hides at 3@3½¢.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Operations in the northwest are rather limited, due to the holiday feeling pervading the situation. Supplies are not burdensome and usually firmly held. Buyers' ideas are generally about half a cent under asking

levels. All weight hides are quoted at 7¼@8½¢; heavy hides quoted at 7½@8¢ and light stock at 9½@10½¢ asked Chicago basis. Bulls quoted 5½@6¢; kipskins quoted 8@9¢ last paid; calfskins 9@11¢; horse hides \$2.25@3.75 flat f. o. b.

CALFSKINS quiet. No business passing. Tanners are reluctant about expressing their views on values, but one large operator is quoted as saying that on the basis of present inertia in the leather situation, best skins would not be worth over 14¢ to him. Late sales of local first salted city calfskins were effected at 16¢. Two cars of Ohio first salted skins sold earlier in the week, as noted then, at 16¢ to move to New York buyer. Local sellers talk 17¢, but it is said would consider 16¢ bids again. Packers are still talking 19¢ and report a little export inquisitiveness, being willing to consider slight shadings to effect business. Outside calfskins quoted at 13@15¢; countries 9@12¢, deacons 75@95¢ for quality; kipskins quoted 15¢ last paid on cities; packers still held at 18¢; outside skins 11@14¢; countries 8@10¢.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weights quoted 10@12¢ nominal.

HORSE HIDES.—Renderers quoted \$4.00 @4.25; countries, \$3.50@3.75; mixed hides, \$3.75@4.00 lately paid; eastern renderer fronts, \$3.75 paid.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer pelts, \$1.50@1.60 nominal; small packers, \$1.10@1.25; countries, 50@75¢ average; dry pelts, 10@12¢; pickled skins, \$3.75@4.00; goat-skins, 25@75¢ for quality.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run, 15@30¢; rejects half; strips, 4½@5¢.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No new business transpiring. As noted yesterday one of the big packers sold a couple of thousand December Philadelphia native steers, koshers, at 16½¢. This is the general asking level for New York stock of this description and equals in price the western rate on straight heads. Butts are held for 16¢ and Colorados 15¢, both equaling western rates. Cows quoted 12½@13¢ and bulls 9½¢ last paid. Killers are not pressing hides on the market.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—A couple of cars of Penn small packer native bulls sold at 9¢. The situation as regards all weight cows is quiet, with late sales at

12¢ and asking rates of 12½¢ generally noted. Steers alone are priced at 14@15¢, though some of the Philadelphia killers talk a 16¢ basis for heavies. The same killers usually talk up to 13½¢ for native cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quietness continues in country descriptions. Penn buffs are held at 8½¢ and extremes are available in a range of 10@11¢ from the same section. Best mid-west seasonable extremes are usually held up to 11¢, while buyers' views are not in excess of 10½¢. New England extremes quoted 9½@10¢; Canadians 9@9½¢; Southern quoted 9@9½¢ for quality. Most buffs quoted 8@8½¢ asked. Canadians quote 7½@8¢ flat asked.

CALFSKINS.—No later developments are noted in New York trimmed city calfskins. Business is still rumored, though not confirmed, in these skins at \$1.45@1.55, \$2.05, \$2.55 for the three weights. Tanners are manifesting a little more inquisitiveness but are said to be not really interested on account of the asked levels being above their views. Bids of \$1.70@2.20 were reported refused for Philadelphia city skins and sellers asked \$1.90@2.30. No lights were inquired for. These are quoted about \$1.35@1.40 basis. Untrimmed skins recently sold at 16¢ for choice Ohios to move to New York buyers. Kipskins quoted \$3.40@3.90 asked.

HORSE HIDES steady but quiet. Eastern renderer horse hides are now available at \$4@4.25 with demand somewhat restricted.

REVIEW OF PACKING INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 21.)

with the carriers, but insist that reductions in rates should promptly follow reduced operating expenses, and that these should be generally applied instead of giving reductions only to a few selected commodities.

Important Court Decisions.

Court decisions of importance to packers have been recently handed down. One by Federal Judge Carpenter in Chicago declared that the work of trade associations in collecting accurate information in the interests of efficient business was necessary and therefore legal. In a decision rendered later the U. S. Supreme Court, however, declared that associations tending to result in elimination of competition were illegal. The U. S. Supreme Court about the time the recent strike order was issued stated in a far reaching decision that the issuing of an injunction to prevent picketing where it savored of annoyance and intimidation was legal and the court favored it. This gave force and effect to injunctions issued. In a later opinion the same court declared that a law of a state prohibiting the issuance of an injunction against picketing was unauthorized.

During the year several prominent men in the industry died. Among them was Jacob E. Decker, president of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., who died in August at 72 years of age. John H. Morrell, president of John Morrell & Co., Ottawa, Ia., passed away in the last month, and also Eugene W. Penley, of Auburn, Me. E. A. Strauss, a director of the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, died near the end of the year.

Other deaths in the year were those of Patrick Henneberry, senior member of the packing firm of Henneberry & Co., Arkansas City, Kans.; Henry C. Kaufman, president Kaufman Packing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; August Silz, head of the House of A. Silz, New York, N. Y.; Alfred J. Danahy, vice-president Danahy Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Hammond, senior member of the Hammond Packing Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.; James A. Howard, New York, N. Y., former vice-president of Wilson & Co., New York; A. C. Hofmann, president A. C. Hofmann & Sons, packers, Syracuse, N. Y.



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stockyards, Chicago, Dec. 29.

With the Monday session of the market eliminated this week in observance of the Christmas holiday, and with supplies on Tuesday and Wednesday curtailed by holiday influences and by the sluggish, declining market experienced at last week-end, cattle receipts have been far below normal, despite the appearance of a sizable supply today. Local receipts for the week to date total a scant 25,000, against 39,420 the first four days last week and 43,328 the same period a year ago. The ten market total this week to date is about 84,000, compared with 115,322 like period last week and 129,292 a year ago.

Responding to the decidedly abbreviated runs Tuesday and Wednesday when the combined two-day local cattle receipts were over 1,000 short of today's estimated supply of 12,000, the market on beef steers advanced unevenly but sharply. Some of the bloom disappeared today, especially on medium grades sold subsequent to the posting of an advance estimate of 8,000 cattle for Friday, but prices were still largely 50 to 75c higher than Thursday of last week and numerous sales were as much as \$1.00 higher, some called \$1.25 above forced low sales last Friday.

The better grades of fat cows are around 35 to 50c above a week ago, with desirable killing heifers on the yearling order as much as 50 to 75c up, while canner and cutter cows are mostly 15 to 25c higher, hologna bulls figure generally 50c above a week ago and the better grades of veal calves are around \$1.00 higher.

Quality has been plain for the most part, with a virtual absence of strictly choice long-fed cattle, as is customary at this period of the year, making quotations on such kinds nominal. The week's top on heavy steers was \$9.25 and on yearlings \$10.00, both prices being scored today. There has been a sprinkling of good strong weight steers selling during the week upward to \$8.50 to \$9.00, and a few yearlings within this range, but the supply of good killing yearlings has been extremely meager and they sold today fully as high as any time this week as did most of the more mature cattle of grade to sell upward from \$8.50. A narrow spread of from \$6.50 to \$8.00 has embraced the big bulk of the week's trading in beef steers, with few loads above \$8.50 or below \$6.00, as warmed up and short-fed cattle of medium grade have greatly predominated.

Holiday influences served to check the market and movement of hogs the first half of this week and although a considerably above normal supply reached this market today and good runs, in the aggregate, appeared at outside points, the total for the week to date is short of the corresponding period last week. Chicago has received about 127,300, compared with 138,066 the first four days last week and 125,475 a year ago. Ten markets have had a combined supply of about 370,000, against 415,539 like period last week and 450,961 a year ago.

A continued healthy eastern shipping demand, coupled with the moderate receipts, were irresistible influences in a sharp upward trend in values on Tuesday

(Continued on page 38.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 28.

Christmas holiday and the usual dull trading of Christmas week has resulted in the lightest cattle run of the year, the count being something less than 13,000 for the period. There seems to be a very indifferent call for steers, and while prices on heavy beefs are on a strong basis and showing quite a little advance on the best offerings, this would probably be otherwise if the run of beefs were not so very limited. There were hardly more than enough this week to take care of the packers' requirements. The shipments to outside slaughterers were small.

Choice to prime corn-fed beefs are quoted at \$8.50@9.50, but there are very few that are good enough to bring more than \$8. The range in price for killing beefs is \$5.10@7.50.

In butcher stock a fair demand from all interests has caused some brisk selling during the entire week. Light weight steers and heifers are 50@75c above the close of last week. They range in price for the better grades from \$7.50@8, those of indifferent quality are selling from \$4@7.50. Medium butcher cows range from \$3.50@4, the better kinds \$4.25@5. A few fancy cows are selling as high as \$5.50.

The hog receipts this week total 48,000. With this run, the trade for the entire week has been active and with advancing prices. Prices have got back over the \$8 mark again, and on Wednesday topped the market with light hogs and good shipping pigs at \$8.35. The quality of the run has been generally good.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers \$7.75@8; good heavies \$7.75@7.90; roughs \$5.90@6.25; lights \$8.15@8.35; pigs \$7.75@8.35; bulk \$7.85@8.

Sheep runs this week total 5,400 and the consequence of these light runs has been a sharp advance in prices. In fat muttons, \$4@4.25 is the quotation for the lighter weights, while the heavies are bringing \$3@3.50. Most of the best lambs are selling from \$11.35@11.50, medium ones going from \$11@11.25. The top for the week was made on Tuesday when a load of strictly choice Western lambs brought \$11.65 which was the highest price paid on this market since June.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 28.

Strong to higher prices for live stock prevailed again today, making the third consecutive day of the advance. Lambs and hogs reached new high levels for the season. Lambs sold up to \$11.30, and hogs up to \$7.85. Cattle were strong to 15 cents higher, with killers and shippers out early and buying freely. The market in all departments is considerably higher than a week ago, and demand is on a broader basis.

Receipts today were 7,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep, compared with 3,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep a week ago, and 5,100 cattle, 9,450 hogs and 2,300 sheep a year ago.

Prices for fat steers were strong to 15 cents higher than Tuesday and 35 to 50 cents above a week ago. Mixed yearlings sold up to \$8.25 and heavy steers up to \$8.00. The bulk of the good short-fed steers sold at \$6.75 to \$7.50. Demand showed considerable snap. All the packing houses here are operating normal forces of men at full time. Butcher cattle shared the strength in steers. Good cows and heifers were cleared quickly. Bulls were quoted 25 cents higher and veal calves strong.

Active competition between packers and shippers forced hog prices up 10 to 15 cents, making a gain of 60 to 75 cents in the three days this week. The top price was \$7.85 and bulk of the \$7.50 to \$7.80.

Hogs weighing up to 240 pounds sold at \$7.80 and all the good 160 to 200-pound hogs brought \$7.75 to \$7.85. Pigs sold up to \$7.75. Receipts here are falling short of actual requirements and twice as many hogs could be used without disturbing prices. Local packers are buying at up-river markets and shipping here for slaughter.

Lambs and sheep were 15 to 25 cents higher than Tuesday and lambs are more than \$1.00 higher than a week ago. The best lambs here sold at \$11.30 and most of the good lambs brought \$11.00 to \$11.25. Fat ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and feeding lambs up to \$9.75.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Dec. 28.

Owing to very light holiday receipts of cattle the market has developed considerable activity and strength this week, particularly on the desirable handy weight and shipping steers, and prices are fully a quarter better than they were at the low time a week ago. The local strike situation is very much improved and the better inquiry for shipping account indicates some improvement in the eastern beef situation.

No prime long-fed steers are coming. They would sell around \$8@9, while good to choice short-fed steers are going at \$6.75@7.75, fair to good kinds at \$6@6.50, and common to fair lots at \$5.25@6, and on down. Desirable heifers are also selling well around \$5.50@6.50, while best of the cows are going at \$4.50@5.25, cutters at \$2.50@3.25, and canners as low as \$1.50@2.25. Veal calves at \$4.50@8.50, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$2.75@4.50, show no particular change as compared with a week ago.

Under the influence of very moderate receipts and much improvement in the packing situation the market has been active and stronger this week, and prices are right around a half-dollar higher for the week. Buyers still favor the light and butcher weight hogs, and discriminate sharply against extreme heavy loads, but they are paying more attention to quality than to weight, and the bulk of the fair to good hogs are now selling within a comparatively narrow spread.

There were some 12,500 hogs here today and the market largely 10c higher. Tops brought \$7.25, against \$6.65 last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$6.90@7.10, against \$6.40@6.60 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue rather light, and with both packers and shippers buying freely and good competition from feeder buyers, the market has been strong and active at prices fully a half-dollar higher than a week ago.

Fat lambs are selling at \$9.50@11, yearlings at \$6@7.50, wethers \$4.50@5.50 and ewes \$2.75@4.50.

J. W. MURPHY OMAHA Buyer of Hogs on Order

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
6 COMPETENT BUYERS
7 ASSISTANTS

We Handle Hogs Only

Utility and Cross Cypher

Commission for Buying:
\$5.00 per D.D. \$4.00 per S.D.

Reference:—Any Meat Packer

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

C. L. Robinson, Winchester, Va., is planning a \$65,000 ice plant.

At Apopka, Fla., the city authorities are planning an ice plant.

B. F. Lilly & Son, Shelbina, Mo., have planned a \$30,000 ice plant.

An ice plant is soon to be built for W. H. Rageth at Hamburg, Iowa.

The Easton City Ice plant, Easton, Maryland, will erect an ice plant.

The National Ice Co., Santa Rosa, Calif., is doubling the capacity of its plant.

Dearman & Co., Odon and Linton, Ind., have planned to erect a storage plant.

The Wood river ice plant at Alton, Ill., has been sold to the Standard Oil Co.

A. L. Williams is erecting an ice plant at Kansas City, Mo., at a cost of \$20,000.

E. L. Peters and E. Hansen are soon to build an ice plant at Shady Point, Okla.

The Central Ice and Cold Storage Co. will erect a plant with a capacity of 100 tons.

The Purity Ice Co., St. Paul, Minn., is erecting a new ice plant on Maryland street.

The Consolidated Ice Co. has purchased a plant at El Reno, Oklahoma, and will remodel it.

Herman Kalinawitz, New Britain, Conn., is planning the erection of a new cold storage plant.

The Petersburg Ice Co., Petersburg, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The B. & B. Ice and Coal Co., Louisville,

Ky., has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$90,000.

The East Coast Milling Co., New Smyrna, Fla., has established an ice manufacturing plant.

A. B. Thomas Fruit Co., of Joplin, Mo., will construct an ice and cold storage plant to cost \$100,000.

Work has been started on an addition to the Artificial Ice & Cold Storage plant at Billings, Mont.

The Marion Cotton Oil Co., Marion, S. C., C. G. Drumwright, manager, is installing an ice plant.

The City Ice & Fuel Co., Cleveland, O., has increased its capital stock and is making improvements.

The Fulton Ice Co., Inc., New York, is receiving bids for a two-story ice plant to cost about \$100,000.

An addition is to be made to the Citizen's Ice and Fuel Co.'s plant at St. Paul, Minn., to cost \$8,500.

The Putnam Coal & Ice Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Edna Light, Ice & Water Co., at Edna, Tex., is contemplating building an addition to its ice plant.

A contract has been let for a new ice plant for the South Bend Brewing Association at South Bend, Ind.

The new additions to the Maddox Foundry & Machine Co., at Archer, Fla., will include cold storage plant.

The Superior Refrigerating Sales Co., Springfield, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

O. H. Hammer of Indianapolis, Ind., has

proposed the erection of an ice and cold storage plant at Brookville, Ind.

The Anheuser-Busch Ice & Cold Storage Co., New York, has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Rison Ice Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., has been organized with J. W. Elrod as president and R. G. Mosely, secretary.

The Producers' Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have preliminary plans for a cold storage plant to cost \$2,000,000.

The recently organized State Ice Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, has planned to build an ice plant to cost \$500,000.

The Baker Ice Machine Co., Omaha, Neb., reports that business in the manufacture of ice refrigerating machines is flourishing.

The American Ice Co., Dallas, Tex., with a capital of \$75,000, has been incorporated by C. E. Kennemer, H. B. Fisher and George Miller.

Plans for an ice plant for the People's Ice and Supply Corporation at Westfield, N. J., are progressing, the plant to be finished next summer.

Rebuilding of the ice plant of the Corpus Christi Railway and Light Co., Texas, partially destroyed by fire in 1919, will be begun in the spring.

The contract for the new icing plant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Riverbank, Calif., has been let to James M. Nelson & Co., of Chicago.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

and Wednesday, but today, with fresh receipts estimated at 59,000, values sagged materially although shippers were again free purchasers. A total of about 57,000 hogs, on practically 45 per cent of Chicago receipts thus far this week, went to the shipper outlet. These orders called chiefly for light butchers, lights, light lights and pigs, which, with big packers fighting the advance all week, added to the premium earned by the above classes over the heavier hogs and materially widened the price range.

Today's 25 to 40c decline in values left the heavier weight hogs only around 10 to 25c higher than Thursday of last week, but the 200 to 250-lb. butchers still showed about a 25c advance, the 150 to 200-lb. lights a gain of 40 to 50c and lights ad-

Announcement

In order that we may serve the Ice and Refrigerating Industry more fully we now furnish the trade with either the Ammonia Compression or Absorption type of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machine. After a thorough investigation we selected the

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as the most efficient Ammonia Compression Machine. Let our sales engineers advise with you on what type of machine your conditions demand.

Vogt

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

Absorption - Compression

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., Inc.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We manufacture Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery, Drop Forged Steel Valves and Fittings, Water Tube and Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers, Oil Refinery Equipment. Write for Bulletin.



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Railway Exchange Bldg. CHICAGO

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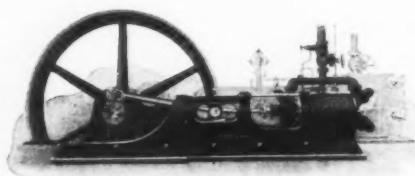
REFRIGERATION ASSURES

Lower Operating Costs

Why not produce your product on a more profitable basis and at the same time increase its quality?

You can.

Send us your address and we will send you the answer.



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CINCINNATI, OHIO



"True in the Long Run"



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

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Thompson Engineering Co.
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Co.; Frank R. Small, 619 Equitable
Bldg.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Ware-
house Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthatiner, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distrib-
uting Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roessler & Haaslaacher Chemical
Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp
St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manu-
facturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Du-
quesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brew-
ers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House
St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carling Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Mailliard & Schmiedel.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H.
Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

vances of 60 to 75c over the same day last week. Pigs, which have been scarce all week, are generally 75c to \$1.00 higher than Thursday of last week.

Although Chicago has had fairly sizable supplies of sheep and lambs for Christmas week, the closed market Monday left the total for the week to date at Chicago less than 2,000 above that for the same period of the previous week, and about 14,000 under that for the corresponding period a year ago, while the ten market total for the week to date is nearly 30,000 less than that for the same period a week ago and around 21,000 under a year ago.

This week's offerings have carried greater proportions of feed lot lambs and yearlings and correspondingly greater numbers of good and choice kinds; but the post-Christmas demand has been sufficient to absorb the supply and the climb in values which started over a week ago has continued up to date.

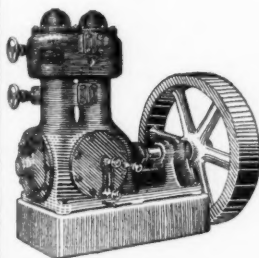
Practically all killing classes now are 50 to 75c higher than a week ago, most of the gains being registered on Friday of last week and on Tuesday of this week.

On the first two market days of this week shippers and city butchers paid up to \$11.75 for choice fed Western lambs. Bulk of the good and choice fat lambs are selling from \$11.50 to \$11.65, with a medium kind downward to \$11.00. Packers are taking a few throwouts from feed lot consignments around \$10.00, but cull natives are cashing mostly between \$8.00 and \$9.00.

Yearling wethers have appeared in considerably greater numbers than they did last week and for the most part have been more desirable as to weight and finish. The best offered have sold at \$10.25 each day this week, with averages of around 90 to 96 lbs. and prime 82 to 86-lb. yearlings are conservatively quotable to \$10.50. Weightier kinds, and those in less desirable flesh are clearing from \$10.00 downward to \$9.50 and below. No loads of matured wethers have appeared for some time. Mixed yearling and two-year-old wethers, averaging around 112 lbs., sold the last two days at \$7.85 and \$7.90 respectively. Fat ewes have not been numerous and choice light weights have been absent. The best offered this week scored \$5.65, but the right weight and quality if here no doubt would reach a higher figure. Bulk of the medium and handyweight offerings are clearing at \$4.50 to \$5.50, with a 150-lb. kind around \$4.00 and culls mostly under \$3.00.



Any of Your Employees
can operate a
YORK Refrigerating Machine



DON'T get the impression that Mechanical Refrigeration means complicated apparatus, difficult to understand and costly to operate. You need have no such fears if it's a YORK installation.

One of our customers says in testifying to the simplicity of his York plant—"It is being operated successfully by an employee who prior to the installation of this machine, had never seen one nor had any experience in operating one."

A skilled attendant is not necessary. With a few simple, easily understood instructions, one of your employees can handle it easily.

If you are trying to reduce your operating costs to a minimum, there is nothing that will be of greater assistance to you than a York Refrigerating plant.

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YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively,
YORK, PENN.

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"Sprarite" Brine nozzles insure better distribution, uniform spray, and uninterrupted service—For these reasons they have been adopted as standard by most of the leading packers employing the Brine Spray System.

Write for Bulletin No. 5

BINKS SPRAY EQUIPMENT CO., 3126 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
FORMERLY: STAR BRASS WORKS.

Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

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ARCTIC COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

39 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Send Us Your Require-
ments and Our

Architects and Consulting Engineers

Will Solve
Your Problems

We Specialize in the Building and Reconstruction of Packing Houses and Cold Storage Insulation of All Types. Correspondence Solicited.

Chicago Section

Jay Hormel of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., spent a day or two in Chicago this week.

Morton Mannheimer, president of the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., has been a visitor in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 7,703 cattle, 16,770 hogs, and 21,205 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 24, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7 cents to 19 cents per pound; average 11.54 cents per pound.

Among the notable Christmas mementos exchanged in Packingtown were those that passed between "Jack" Smith and "Dick" Howes, two of the youngsters of the Swift staff. The display of sentiment was touching.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 24, 1921, were as follows:

	Last week, lbs.	Previous week, lbs.	Last year, lbs.
Cured meats	13,220,000	13,165,000	16,370,000
Lard	8,138,000	5,431,000	6,237,000
Fresh meats	24,190,000	22,940,000	43,288,000
Pork, bbls.	5,000	4,000	1,000
Canned meats, cases	9,000	7,000	24,000

J. A. Duggan, for years connected with W. L. Schwabacker and W. G. Press & Co., is now managing the stockyard's office of Chas. Sincere & Co., 741 W. Jackson boulevard, Chicago, dealers in stocks, bonds and grains, the same position he held in the W. G. Press Co., who have discontinued their stockyard's office. Mr. Duggan

will continue to put out his well-known mid-week provision letter, and will be glad to send it to anyone interested.

CHECKING UP RETAIL MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Department of Justice has announced a country-wide investigation of retail prices of all commodities purchased by the consumer, the announced object being to discover, if possible, the reason for spread between wholesale and retail prices in many lines. Attorney-General Daugherty announces that food prices are the first object of investigation.

In Chicago, where the probe began this week, chief attention at the start seems to have been given to meat prices. Investigators are visiting retail meat dealers and presenting them with a questionnaire which calls for both wholesale and retail prices and grades handled of beef, pork, lamb, veal, poultry and branded meat products, such as sausage sold in cartons, etc. The object, evidently, is to discover the variation between wholesale and retail meat prices, and to attempt to analyze the causes thereof.

This investigation should not be confused with that of the Joint Commission on Agriculture of Congress, which body is making a study of meat costs and conditions in co-operation with the leaders of the United Master Butchers of America. The latter body has sent out 1,000 questionnaires to representative retailers throughout the country, which seek information of costs of doing business, etc., as well as meat prices.

GOOD WISHES FROM PATRONS.

Many patrons of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER have sent holiday greetings in the form of very attractive cards with appropriate sentiments and good wishes. Among them are the following: The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.; Seaboard Refining Co., New Orleans, La.; Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works, Aurora, Ind.; Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md.; Sieck & Drucker, Inc., Chicago; and A. C. Hofman & Sons, packers, Syracuse, N. Y.

M. P. BURT & COMPANY Engineers & Architects

Packhouse and Cold Storage Designing—Consultation on Power and Operating Costs, Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.
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We Specialize in
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ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address, Pacaroo

PACKER HIDE SITUATION.

(Continued from page 20.)

ning true to seasonable form, so it was not surprising to see a broad active demand develop for the fall and early winter hides at strong prices. On this most recent selling further advances were paid, so that the high points of the year's market were established by the last recorded trades.

Present Prospects Healthy.

A considerable part of the December production had been sold at these peak prices before sentimental considerations connected with the packinghouse strike had temporarily stopped the normal functioning of the market. It is, however, an assured fact that the big packers are quickly getting back to normal operating conditions and are entering the winter hide season in a most comfortable position.

Therefore, with a comparatively small slaughter in prospect and strong conditions prevailing in foreign markets where high class hides are produced, it is very apparent that the underlying condition of the hide market, contrasted with the situation that prevailed at the same time last year, is very healthful. There are good prospects of enough current demand to absorb the hides that will be produced during the winter season. Thus the way will be cleared for a very strong technical market situation when with the appearance of shedder hides at the Southern points in the early spring months big packer hides of improved quality are again available.

In the River Plate market conditions have been very similar to those that prevailed here, with the one exception, the influence and weight of the world's hide demand is more directly felt down there. With normal trade and shipping conditions restored, tanners in the United Kingdom, Canada and all continental European countries have actively participated in the buying on the Buenos Aires market. Therefore American tanners, who have likewise been big buyers in that market, have had to purchase their requirements in the face of this European competition.

South American Situation.

There, too, there has also been a big falling off in their production during the past year and at present that market is very well cleaned up and the last reported sales were at the peak prices of the year. Of course, they are now in the midst of their summer season, but even if due allowance is made for the difference in their quality and condition, it would almost seem as though, calculated to an ex-dock New York basis, their recent sales have been well above the parity of present Chicago packer hide values.

This South American frigorifico market at the present time undoubtedly is the

Frank D. Chase, Inc. ENGINEERS

Layout and design of
economical and efficient
packing and cold
storage plants

645 N. Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO

best reflection of the world-wide hide market conditions, and with that market at above the parity of our domestic markets, it would almost seem safe to predict that eventually, particularly so when the better quality spring hides are available, our domestic hide markets ought to be due for further advances.

In certain circles we have of late quite frequently heard remarks to the effect that "hide values are too high." The only argument presented in support of this contention is that hides are out of line with prevailing leather market prices. This brings up the old question, whether hide prices must conform to leather values, or whether, in a well ordered, healthy business atmosphere, leather values must conform to the cost of the hides.

It would almost seem as though the balance of argument is in favor of the thought that hide values are fundamental, because for years back there have been many times when hides have apparently been freely selling at above their parity of valuation based on the then prevailing leather sales prices, while during the same period it has very seldom occurred that hides have sold for any lengthy period at below their equivalent value in leather, after allowing the tanner the reasonable profit he is justly entitled to receive.

Furthermore, hides are a fundamental raw material produced in greater or less quantities in practically all parts of the world. Developments of strength or weakness in any hide market very soon has its effect on all other hide markets.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

**SAUSAGE
BAGS**

and

**SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS**

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

Importance of Chicago Market.

Here in the Chicago packer market, while we do not feel the direct effect of foreign buying, nevertheless, the course of our market is most certainly influenced by developments in all of the foreign hide selling centers. On the other hand, one has only to scan the market reports issued by the principal hide dealers or brokers in any of the big foreign markets to observe that they invariably feature their cable reporting the very latest developments in the Chicago big packer hide market.

Every hide market in the world has an influence on every other hide market, and when it is all said and done, hide values in any market reflect the preponderance of opinion of the world's hide buyers. In other words, hide prices in any or all of the world's hide markets, actually represent the relative value of those particular hides based on the relation of the world's supply to the world's demand.

Hide Values vs. Leather.

Thus the prices of hides of American production reflect their value, or close to their value, on the hide markets of the world. With a knowledge that hide values over a period of years, as a general rule, have been higher rather than lower than their equivalent value in leather at then prevailing leather market prices, is it reasonable for tanners to presume and conduct their business on the basis of the assumption that hide values must follow leather values?

Would it not be well for them to recognize that, while leather values undoubtedly do have a very strong sentimental influence on hide values, in the long run hide values, established on a wide open world market, are the fundamental raw material on which the tanning business is based? Assuming that their own house is in order to the extent that they can economically and efficiently produce good leather at a competitive tanning cost, leather must be sold at cost of replacement plus a reasonable profit.

With this thought in mind, and realizing that on the average there is an interval of from six to nine months between the investment in hides and a realization of the money obtained from the sale of leather, may we hope that the same satisfactory old sun that has brightly shone on the hide man during the past year will spread its cheerful rays over the tanning, shoe and leather goods manufacturing trades, so that the whole family will once again be enjoying the reasonable prosperity that, as one of the world's greatest fundamental essential industries, they are justly entitled to expect.

Arnold Bros., Inc.

656-666 W. Randolph Street
Chicago, Ill.

Packers of



HAMS BACON LARD

Manufacturers of
High Grade Sausage

Summer Sausage of Extra Quality
a Specialty

U. S. Government Inspection

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 29, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	7,600
Anglo-American Provision Co.	3,900
Swift & Co.	8,900
G. H. Hammond & Co.	3,800
Morris & Co.	5,500
Wilson & Co.	4,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	3,600
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	5,700
Roberts & Oake.	2,500
Miller & Hart.	2,400
Independent Packing Co.	5,100
Wm. Davies Co.	2,000
Others	4,400

Total 60,000

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

**INK
MEAT BRANDING
INK**

HAY INK MFG. CO.
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country. STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM. Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

Results Tell the Story

For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.				
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				\$15.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	8.72½	8.75	8.72½	8.72½
March	9.15	9.17½	9.15	9.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.05
May	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.22½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1921.

Christmas Holiday—No Market.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				14.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	8.77½	8.80	8.77½	8.77½
March	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½
May	8.25	8.25	8.22½	8.22½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	14.97½	14.97½	14.95	14.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	8.80	8.82½	8.77½	8.77½
March	9.00	9.02½	8.97½	8.97½
May	9.22½	9.22½	9.17½	9.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	8.02½	8.02½	8.02½	8.02½
May	8.17½	8.17½	8.15	8.15

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	8.72½	8.75	8.67	8.67-8.70
March	8.92	8.92	8.90	8.90
May	9.12½	9.15	9.10	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.				7.90
May	8.10	8.0	8.05	8.05

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				\$14.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Dec.				8.70
Jan.	8.57	8.70	8.55	8.70
March	8.90	8.90	8.75	8.90
May	9.07	9.05	9.07	9.07
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.77	7.77	7.70	7.75
May	7.97½	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 19...	23,219	3,580	59,508	20,921
Tuesday, Dec. 20...	6,552	2,089	24,496	7,576
Wednesday, Dec. 21...	5,443	1,550	20,983	9,597
Thursday, Dec. 22...	4,206	2,869	32,079	7,339
Friday, Dec. 23...	1,119	339	23,447	9,568
Saturday, Dec. 24...	230	200	8,000	3,500

Total this week...	41,339	11,237	169,513	57,941
Previous week...	60,295	13,722	239,911	99,276
Year ago...	42,070	8,487	163,925	53,251
Two years ago...	43,153	8,497	198,052	71,816

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Dec. 19...	3,082	94	15,452	3,568
Tuesday, Dec. 20...	4,007	267	19,645	3,218
Wednesday, Dec. 21...	5,619	380	14,768	4,616
Thursday, Dec. 22...	3,008	158	13,854	3,194
Friday, Dec. 23...	2,976	238	18,038	1,913
Saturday, Dec. 24...	200		7,500	1,000

Total this week...	10,454	1,137	89,317	17,499
Previous week...	26,761	1,959	115,589	30,232
Year ago...	22,385	1,169	42,004	13,450
Two years ago...	18,474	1,269	31,244	15,280

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Dec. 24:				
1921.	2,762,116		3,053,734	
1920.	749,690		733,552	
1919.	7,955,214		7,352,083	
1918.	4,671,570		3,936,690	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
Week ending Dec. 24...	519,000		27,863,000	
Previous week...	700,000		28,000,000	
Cor. week, 1920...	497,000		28,000,000	
Cor. week, 1919...	689,000		30,880,000	
Cor. week, 1918...	560,000		31,485,000	

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Dec. 24, 1921, with comparisons:				
1921.	121,000	417,000	151,000	
1920.	109,000	350,000	111,000	
1919.	131,000	543,000	160,000	
1918.	127,000	347,000	88,000	
1917.	128,000	326,000	117,000	
1916.	110,000	450,000	155,000	
1915.	113,000	460,000	152,000	
1914.	132,000	451,000	187,000	

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Dec. 24, 1921, comparisons:				
1921.	9,020,000	21,581,000	11,595,000	
1920.	19,237,000	21,974,000	10,945,000	
1919.	12,203,000	24,805,000	14,121,000	
1918.	12,986,000	25,162,000	11,985,000	

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Dec. 24, 1921:				
Armour & Co.			13,500	
Anglo-American			5,100	
Swift & Co.			15,300	
Hammond Co.			3,500	
Morris & Co.			9,700	
Wilson & Co.			11,100	
Boyd-Lunham			4,700	
Western Packing Co.			7,100	
Roberts & Oake			2,100	
Miller & Hart			2,700	
Independent Packing Co.			1,500	
Brennan Packing Co.				

Wm. Davies Co. 3,500

Others 12,400

Total	92,000
Previous week	128,700
Year ago	123,100
Two years ago	170,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Dec. 24...	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.90	\$ 4.20	\$10.45
Previous week	10.00	9.25	3.85	10.65
Cor. week, 1920	13.90	13.52	10.10	17.70
Cor. week, 1919	15.40	17.00	9.75	14.85
Cor. week, 1917	11.75	10.85	11.50	16.15
Cor. week, 1916	10.00	0.35	9.40	13.00
Cor. week, 1915	8.40	6.59	6.50	9.30
Cor. week, 1914	8.50	7.20	5.75	8.75
Cor. week, 1913	8.35	7.95	5.35	7.95
Cor. week, 1912	8.05	7.59	4.90	8.25
Cor. week, 1911	6.95	6.17	4.10	6.35

Av. 1911 to 1920...\$10.15 \$10.30 \$ 7.10 \$11.25

*Lowest week's average since July, 1911.

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.

Prime steers	\$ 8.25@ 9.50
Good to choice heavy steers	6.85@ 8.50
Feeding steers	4.75@ 6.00
Heifers	5.00@ 8.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@ 10.50
Plain to good steers	5.00@ 7.00
Fair to choice cows	3.20@ 6.00
Canners	1.75@ 2.50
Cutlers	2.50@ 3.40
Pologna bulls	3.25@ 4.00
Heavy calves	3.00@ 7.00
Good to choice calves	7.50@ 9.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$ 7.60@ 7.80
Medium weight butchers	7.50@ 7.70
Heavy butchers	7.00@ 7.00
Fair to fancy light	7.25@ 8.00
Heavy packing	6.50@ 7.00
Rough packing	5.80@ 6.50
Pigs	7.00@ 8.25

SHEEP.

Good to choice lambs	\$ 9.00@ 11.75
Feeding lambs	8.00@ 10.50
Cull lambs	7.00@ 8.75
Yearlings	7.00@ 10.00
Wethers	4.00@ 6.25
Ewes	2.00@ 5.50

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	32	25	19
Chuck roast	22	18	10
Steaks, round	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	28
Steaks, flank	30	25	13
Beef stew, chuck	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless	12	10	10
Corned plates	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	38	35
Legs	35	33
Stews	15	10
Chops, shoulder	25	20
Chops, rib and loin	42	34

Mutton.

Legs	18	15
Stew	10	..
Shoulders	15	..
Chops, rib and loin	30	30

Pork.

Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.	@22
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.	@20
Loin, whole, 14 and over	@26
Shoulders	@16
Butts	@18
Spareribs	@16
Hocks	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered	@12

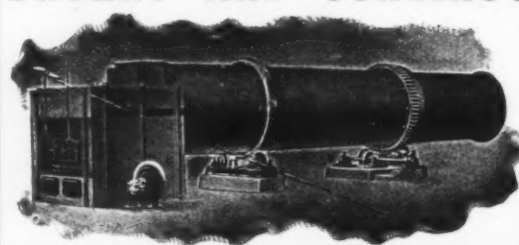
Veal.

Hindquarters	25	@30
Forequarters	15	@20
Legs	28	@38
Breasts	16	@20
Shoulders	25	@25
Cutlets	45	@45
Rib and loin chops	38	@38

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 3/4
Shop fat	@ 1/4
Bones, per 100 lbs.	@25
Calf skins	@12
Kips	@10
Deacons, each	@15

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What are the correct percentages of market cuts in a beef carcass? How is each cut made? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Retail Section

New Year's Message to Master Butchers

The value of organization among retail dealers, and the importance of co-operation with others to advance and protect common interests, is strikingly set forth in the New Year's message of National President Joseph F. Seng, of the United Master Butchers of America, which President Seng sends to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and which is here reproduced:

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 22, 1921.

To the Retail Meat Dealers of America:

The quick and satisfactory results in getting actual facts about the retail meat business, obtained through the co-operation of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, United States Congress, and the committee of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, goes to show the value and necessity of organization. Through this co-operation we were in such a position that 36 hours after our return to Chicago, mail was on its way to over 150 cities throughout the United States from our committee.

It has been demonstrated that work of importance can be accomplished more perfectly and in shorter time with better results through an organized and workable body such as the United Master Butchers' Association of America.

I have time and again maintained that Federal officials find it agreeable to confer with us as a united body. And why should they not, since we are in a position to see many angles of the meat industry? We have learned that this committee of Congress is fair and impartial. The facts they have on file at the present time would astonish many retailers.

It is our duty to help this, the highest and greatest legislative body in existence in every way that we can. To be good Americans we can only look to the good for the greatest number. This inquiry will bring out facts.

On these facts the retailer must build up a modern business. Be abreast of the times. Once we stand still or take it easy, as so many of us do, we are beginning to slip back.

The Retailer's Errors.

No man is so great that he cannot profit by errors, be it his own or others.

All retailers should keep books, take inventory, pay reasonable salaries—including your own—and learn what your overhead expenses are. Speaking of overhead expenses, there are over thirty different items that go to make up this expense, a vital factor in our business.

No autopsy is needed. Could we only impress the necessity of keeping accurate books and accounting systems on the retail merchant, failures would be reduced to a minimum, and the purchasing power of the consumers' dollars increased.

We are not asked by our government to work or do business for nothing, anymore than we would ask our judicial or legislative bodies to work for nothing. Nevertheless, there are thousands of retail merchants working for nothing, because they are not familiar with the problems of retail meat distribution.

And the worst part of it is that no one derives any benefits through errors and losses. It is waste; the greatest evil of modern and past times. This waste is what the government wants to eliminate. The general contention is that a good busi-

ness man is a good citizen; a poor business man is anything but that.

Why Information Is Desired.

You can readily see why the government wants to build up a stable and honest business world. Facts alone will do it. To get these facts a questionnaire is being sent out to one thousand butchers all over the United States.

If you should be one of the fortunate ones, let me tell you it is food for thought. In going over it with fair and impartial judgment, you will find in the end that it is not such a difficult matter after all to refresh your memory and give the desired information.

The New Year is almost here. Let us start it right. All large cities should have retail associations. Those cities that have already done so, let them be leaders. Urge your fellow butchers in neighboring cities to follow suit. Some live, up-to-the-minute butchers must take this matter in hand to get it started. Let us hear from you, fellow butchers, in every city in the United States.

Value of Organization.

Show your fellow man you have his interest at heart. Start a Master Butchers' Association in your city or town. A few "live wires" must take hold and do the work. Don't heed criticism, care nothing if you are turned down by one, too short sighted to see his own good and that of his fellow business man.

Make up your mind to have a live Master Butchers' Association in your community, and endeavor to eliminate through legislation the unscrupulous retailers. Don't trail or be attached to some other trade organizations that have no interest in the meat business. Our business is big enough to stand on its own legs and need not be a trailer to others.

Boys, start the New Year right, with a snap and crack. Write John A. Kotal, our National Secretary, 5323 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill., or to the writer. We will be glad to assist. If necessary, we will direct some of the officers and members of a nearby association to help you, or if expedient, come ourselves. Anything to help build up a good butchers' organization.

Be Active in Legislative Matters.

Assist in constructive legislation, be it city, state or national, to see that you get fair treatment, that your interests in the community are looked after and cared for. Also you may start a meat council, a fire insurance company, a plate glass insurance company, a delinquent debt or report, an ice company, hide and tallow associations, and many other progressive enterprises beneficial to your business.

When you have formed a local, do not feel discouraged if you do not accomplish everything at once. Join hands with our National Association, so that bound together we may be a power, with our influence extending throughout the whole United States.

In conclusion may I wish you and your dear ones a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

JOSEPH F. SENG,

President Master Butchers' Association of America.

What sausage meats have the best binding qualities? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

P. M. Anderson is a meat dealer at Hartford, Kansas.

The Davis Provision Co. is a new meat market in Mobile, Ala.

Ernest Handt will open a meat market in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

The Sellers meat market at Pratt, Kans., is now in its new shop.

F. C. Buehler has engaged in the meat business at Kansas City, Kans.

Kelley & Son, Monroe, Neb., have purchased the Sigea meat market.

At Sheboygan, Wis., a meat market was opened by Kaufman & Van Deelen.

The City meat market, Kimball, Neb., has been purchased by Will Young.

Walter Wolfe and Paul Luther will open a meat market at Northbend, Nebr.

Harry Burch has purchased the meat market on Fulton street, Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. Smaha and Son, Fullerton, Neb., have purchased the Hall & Son market.

Walter Wolfe and Paul Luther are about to open a meat market at Schuyler, Neb.

The Hackey Bros.' meat market has been purchased by G. W. Hostetler, Guthrie, Okla.

A second meat market is to be opened soon at Eureka Springs, Ark., by Tom Rice.

Andrew Weber of New Castle, Pa., has opened a meat market in East Washington street.

The Model Market, Fort Madison, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

East Dundee, Ill., now has a meat market doing business with people in three villages.

Charles Mowry of Sandy Lake, Pa., has sold his meat market to Joseph McMullen and Son.

Harry Sinclair has leased the City meat market to C. O. Wommack & Son at Cambridge, Ida.

Max Hausman, Baldwin, N. Y., has sold his meat and grocery business to I. Becker of New York.

Grant Denney is proprietor of the meat market formerly owned by John Riessen at Osmond, Neb.

The Economy Meat Market, Utica, N. Y., has been purchased from William Trouté by John Goodman.

Charles Robinson & Son are now conducting their meat market in their own building at Palmer, Neb.

On January 1, George Huber and Alfred Fritz will take possession of the City Meat market at Hankinson, N. D.

S. F. Griffith is the new proprietor of a meat market formerly owned by Daamerehl Bros., at Erie, Kansas.

J. V. Beauchemin and Louis Brassard of Gardner, Mass., have formed a partnership in the meat and grocery business.

Among the twenty-five buildings destroyed by fire in Yuma, Ariz., recently, was that of the Yuma Wholesale Meat Co. At Wartins Ferry, O. John Hores, proprietor of the Quality meat market, has installed a new freezer and display case.

A grocery and meat market, formerly conducted by George B. Manassa at Watertown, N. Y., has been opened by Claude Gilchrist.

Henry Van Allsburg sold his meat market in Muskegon, Mich., to Burt Vickers, who will conduct the business under the name of White Star market.

Ivan Henry purchased the interest of C. H. Slowley in the Shady avenue meat market, at Lowville, N. Y. The firm will now be known as Curtis and Henry.



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Finest of their kind—used by butchers who demand only the best—giving satisfaction to every owner.
Foster Bros. Butcher Knives have a forged blade made of special cutlery steel. Takes and holds a keen cutting edge. Every knife is guaranteed.

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THE BRAND IS FOSTER BROS.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

85-99 Cliff Street

New York City, N. Y.

The Lewis meat market, Clatskanie, Ore., is being remodeled.

The Central meat market, Penn street, Eagle, Pa., was recently opened.

Harry E. Swan will move into his new meat market, Glen Falls, N. Y., in January.

Robert Boyer and William Carden have opened a meat market at Reedsport, Ore.

The Bomgardner meat market, Middletown, Pa., is now located in its new building.

James Playford and C. E. Kaufman have purchased a meat market business at Kinzua, Pa.

Wm. Deinhardt purchased the interest of R. E. Estell in the McCall Meat Co., McCall, Ida.

The American Stores company, Millville, N. J., is doubling the capacity of their meat department.

The City meat market, Reedsport, Ore., has moved to its new quarters on Railroad avenue.

The building and stock of the Howard & Dunn meat market at Salt Lake City, Utah, was destroyed by fire recently.

J. V. LaFountaine has purchased the interests of C. F. Ilton in the Olympian market and grocery, Olympia, Wash.

Henry Hoirup, formerly of Petaluma, Calif., disposed of his business at Bolinas, Cal., and will again locate in Petaluma.

The new meat market of which A. G. Dunlap is proprietor, Medford, Ore., opened for business the early part of December.

W. E. Cox and P. E. Gordon have bought the interest of James Thomason in the El Paso market company, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Kramer Brothers of Waterbury, Conn., have purchased the Model market which was recently opened by the Eastern Provisions Co.

D. Isacovitz & Bros., proprietors of the Penn meat market, announce that they have taken over the Haly meat market in Pottsville, Pa.

Sobrero's Market, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., provisions, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, by Louis Abramovitz of Roxbury, Castanino Sobrero of Watertown, and Libby F. Cohen of Mattapan.

RETAILERS TO TELL THE PUBLIC.

Ye Olde New York Branch, New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America, Inc., announces that in establishing its office and headquarters in the Fisk Building, 250 West 57th street, New York City, it proposed to broaden the scope of its activities to a considerable extent. The announcement says:

"This association has for its principal object the protection of the interests of the general public in the matter of dealing in, handling and selling meats destined for human food, and to see that such stock is so handled as to serve it under the highest sanitary conditions for human food.

"Having in its membership the majority of the retail dealers of Manhattan, who serve a widely diversified trade and handle every grade of meat and poultry, it is intended to fully acquaint the public with market conditions and the methods of the association. Frank statements are to be issued through a public relations committee, just appointed by the president of the branch, Mr. A. F. Grimm, and it is composed of experienced, representative dealers fully conversant with wholesale, marketing and retail selling conditions.

"Heretofore no proper agency has been available for disseminating educational and instructive news relative to the meat and poultry food supply for New York City, and it is one of the primary objects of this branch to conduct such a distributing news center. There are a great many different factors which enter into the retailing of food, and there are also many different grades of meat and poultry which the consumer is not familiar with. The average housewife is also not acquainted with the various grades and cuts of meat and the resultant prices are justified.

"At the present time, due to the unsettled market conditions, for which the pending strike is chiefly responsible, prices are apt to fluctuate considerably, and the indulgence of the public is solicited, with the assurance that the retailer will be fair in all his dealings."



"No More Ice for Me"

"No, Sir—ee! I'm through buying ice—I'm done for all times with the dirt and muss, the unsanitary condition of my ice box, and the big ice bills, to say nothing of spoilage loss through poor refrigeration.

I never realized that mechanical refrigeration was so simple—so easy to operate—so efficient and economical. I'd never think of using ice again. My saving over the old losses through spoilage and big ice bills has paid for my machine. No more ice for me since I installed the

BAKER SYSTEM

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Reliable Temperature
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Easy to Operate
Lasts a Lifetime

Hundreds of butchers and grocers have discarded ice and installed the Baker System of Mechanical Refrigeration—have become their own "iceless ice man"—have turned losses to profits. There's a Baker System to meet every requirement—from 1 to 50 tons daily refrigerating capacity. Write us about your refrigerating problem—Baker engineers are at your service without obligation.

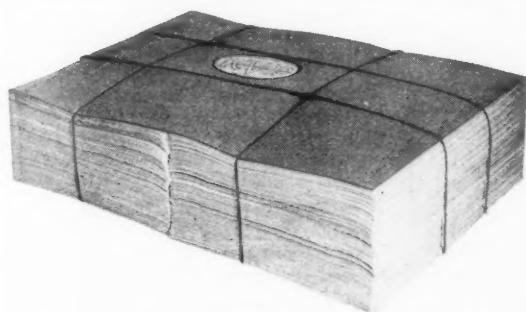
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Omaha, Neb.

Branch Offices in Thirteen Cities

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Parchment Paper**

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Particular dealers the world over who wrap greasy and moist food-stuffs—dealers who serve particular people—know that it is good business to call the attention of customers to the absolute purity, the positive cleanliness, the superior merits of KVP Parchment.



New York Section

P. V. Martin, Allentown, Pa., was a visitor on the Produce Exchange this week.

J. D. Griffin, produce department Swift & Company, Chicago, is in New York this week.

W. T. Hurd, poultry department, Swift & Company, New York, is spending a few days in Chicago this week.

Following the custom of many years, the New York Produce Exchange will give out baskets to poor children on New Year's Eve.

L. H. Heymann, vice-president; W. B. Farris, general superintendent, and A. W. McLaren, traffic manager, Morris & Company, Chicago, were in the city this week.

Mayer Meyers of the beef department of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company celebrated his eightieth birthday recently by taking a trip to Atlantic City with his wife. "Kid" Meyers is some boy!

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending December 24, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 cents to 16 cents per pound, and averaged 12 cents per pound.

Armour and Company's basketball team defeated Colgate & Company for the championship of the first half of the season at

Jersey City, the score being 26-16. About 1,200 people witnessed the game, in the gymnasium of the Lincoln High School, Jersey City, which featured Noon, Dorman and McCarthy of Armour's and Hamilton and Bridgewater for Colgate.

Final arrangements for the ball of Ye Olde New Lork Branch, United Master Butchers of America, next Wednesday evening, January 4, are almost completed. The committee has been working very hard and energetically to make this year's affair a great success, and it would seem from present indications their expectations will be realized.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, December 24, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 2,160 lbs.; Bronx, 8 lbs.; Queens, 13 lbs.; total, 2,181 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,463 lbs.; Bronx, 15 lbs.; Queens, 23 lbs.; total, 2,501 lbs.

Leaving on an interesting trip on Friday, January 6th, are Arthur Luft of S. Oppenheimer & Co., New York; August Fink of A. Fink & Sons, Newark, N. J., and Charles F. Peters, of the Peters Packing Co., McKeesport, Pa. Their wives accompany them. The itinerary of the party includes a tour of the east and west coast of Florida, Bimini, Nassau, Bahama Islands and Porto Rico—all in fairly damp climate! The fishing cruise will be a continuation

of last winter's trip, as Messrs. Luft and Fink were not able to complete their collection of fish, and there are still several species to be caught which were not obtained in the winter of 1921. This collection will no doubt be ready and mounted at the end of the present contemplated cruise. Due announcement will be made of when the exhibit can be viewed.

In his greetings to friends and customers for the New Year "Joe" Gash, the famous "Sunny Jim" of the vegetable oil trade, gets off these characteristic lines:

"We've smiled when days were sunny,
We've smiled when days were gray.
Many folks have made us happy
In the good old fashioned way.

"We've found many welcomes
From friends both kind and true,
And to all we wish to send this happy wish
May fortune smile on you."

NEW YORK MASTER BUTCHERS.

Secretary Philip Ermann of the Washington Heights Branch, United Master Butchers of America, reports that a number of members attended the regular meeting of the branch on last Tuesday evening. The report of the ball committee showed a considerable surplus toward the expenses of the forthcoming ball in February.

The nominating committee presented a list of names for officers for the year 1922 and the election resulted as follows: President, Lou Gelleto; first vice-president, Edwin Schmeltzer; second vice-president, Jos. Eichelbacher; third vice-president, Charles Hembt; financial secretary, Morris Fischel; treasurer, Adolph Muller; recording secretary, Philip Ermann; warden, Henry Hemleb; trustees, one year, G. Ginzbourger; two years, Jos. Eichelbacher; three years, Gus. Schmitt. After the ball in February the members of this branch hope to have their own club-house, where they can meet any evening.

Mr. Ermann states that the members expect, through the association, to secure an increase in the price of butchers' shop fat during the coming year.

The members were shocked to receive the report of the death on Tuesday of Brother Munz, one of the oldest members and an enthusiastic worker for the Branch. The funeral services were held on Thursday.

Retiring president Beck, newly-elected president Gelleto and secretary Ermann will be hosts at the next meeting, when the installation of officers will take place, to which officers of the various New York branches will be invited.

During the course of the meeting a discussion arose on a report which appeared in a local paper of Washington Heights during the week of Christmas with reference to prices of meat. It seems the reporter, in quoting prices shown in Charles Hembt's market, neglected to mention that they were figured on a cash-and-carry, untrimmed basis. This naturally made them seem lower than those of other dealers. It was plain that the misunderstanding was the fault of the newspaper reporter.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Dec. 29, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$17.00@18.00	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....
Good	15.00@17.00	13.00@13.50	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00
Common	9.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@.....	10.00@10.50	8.00@ 9.00
Medium	10.00@11.00	9.00@ 9.50	9.00@10.00	7.00@ 8.00
Common	8.00@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00@.....
BULLS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	8.00@ 9.00@.....@.....
Common	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	8.00@10.00	7.00@ 8.00
Fresh Veal*—				
Choice	14.00@15.00@.....@.....@.....
Good	12.00@13.00	.....@.....	15.00@17.00	16.00@.....
Medium	11.00@12.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	13.00@15.00
Common	9.00@10.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	10.00@12.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
Good	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00
Common	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	16.00@20.00	15.00@16.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium@.....@.....@.....@.....
Common@.....@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00@.....
Medium	10.00@11.00	8.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00
Common	7.00@ 9.00	.....@.....	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 9.00
Fresh Pork—Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	17.00@19.00	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
10-12 lb. average	16.00@17.00	16.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
12-14 lb. average	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00	14.50@15.00	13.00@14.00
14-16 lb. average	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50	13.50@14.00	12.00@13.00
16 lb. over	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50@.....
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@.....@.....@.....@.....
Skipped	13.00@14.00	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	11.00@11.50	11.00@11.50	.....@.....	11.00@12.00
6-8 lb. average	10.00@10.50	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.50	10.00@11.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless@.....@.....@.....@.....
Boston style	15.00@16.00@.....	13.00@15.00	12.00@14.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

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*Representing the Packing
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PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BENJAMIN TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

A. H. Benjamin, who has been a prominent figure for a number of years, both in the meat trade and the export trade, has now decided to make a trip to New Zealand to investigate the meat conditions there, as well as the conditions in Australia. He is going to take an overland trip on the trans-continental railroad of Australia, covering 3,600 miles, and as it is all new since he was last in Australia, he expects to be able to report some very marked development in Australian business. Mr. Benjamin has always given The National Provisioner readers interesting news of his visits to foreign countries, and on his return from Australia he will tell of the results of his trip and his impressions of the meat situation in Australasia.

Mr. Benjamin returns to the land of his birth, Australia, leaving this country on the 14th of January, his birthday, fourteen years after his arrival in the United States. He will arrive in his old home town on the 14th of February. He and his wife owe much to Uncle Sam, and he takes back with him his little girl of 11 and boy of 8, who are the pride of his family. He is a great advocate of bringing the United States and Australasia together financially. He has advocated the loaning of money to the Australian states, as well as to the commonwealth, and he is seeking to negotiate business of this character. Mr. Benjamin will be remembered as being one of the first importers of Australian and New Zealand lambs. During his absence J. L. Caren, who has been with him for the past seven years, will be in charge of his New York business.

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Leominster, Mass.
Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.
Dealers in
Manufacturers of
Pressed Horn and Hoof.

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Sander's Compound Meat Chopper

R. T. Randall & Co., Agents

The Most Powerful and Fastest Meat Cutter in the World.

Meat is cut fine in one operation. Saves about one-half the time on same amount of cutting.

Furnished for either direct or alternating current 20 horsepower motor. Gears are cut and rawhide pinion.

This machine is in use by all the leading sausage makers.

Sander's Choppers also made to operate from pulley.

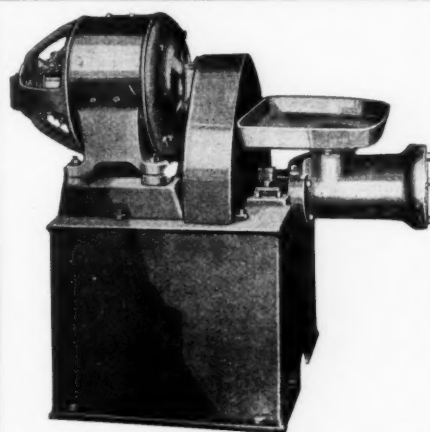
Capacity 7,500 pounds per hour.

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

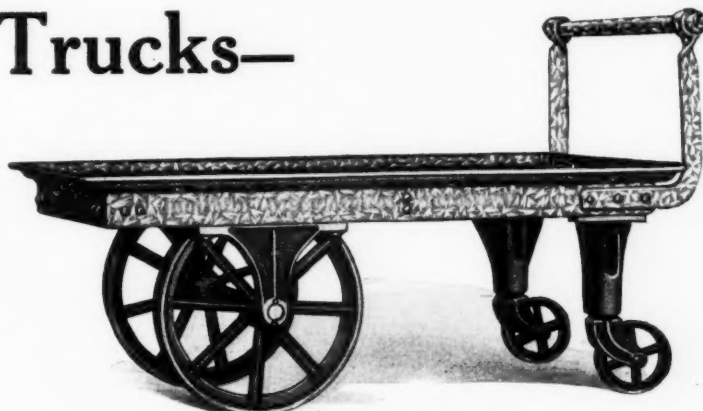
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331-333 No. Second St.

Philadelphia, Pa.



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Flat Market Truck No. 36

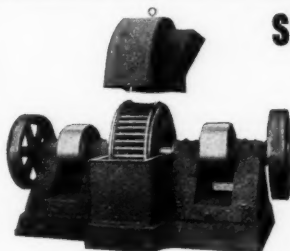
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FOR GRINDING AND PULVERIZING

**Bones, Tankage,
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General Office and Mills, LEE, MASS.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to choice.....	7.00@9.00
Cows, common to choice.....	1.30@4.85
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.50@5.10
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	15.25@15.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.00@13.75
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs. prime.....	11.75@12.00
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.25
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.75
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, medium.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 10½
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@ 10½
Roughs.....	@ 7

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	17 @18
Choice, native, light.....	18 @19
Native, common to fair.....	13 @16

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	15 @16
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	16 @17
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	18 @20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	16 @17
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	13 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @11
Good to choice heifers.....	15 @16
Common to fair heifers.....	14 @15
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	8 @ 9

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs.....	Western. @20	City @25
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	@22
No. 3 ribs.....	@11	@20
No. 1 loins.....	@21	@32
No. 2 loins.....	@15	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@11	@24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@18	@23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14	@25
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	12½ @14	14 @15
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@12	@11
No. 1 chuck.....	13 @14	15 @16
No. 2 chuck.....	11 @12	14 @15
No. 3 chuck.....	9 @10	7 @ 8
Bolognas.....	8½ @10	12 @13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	9 30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	22 23
Western calves, choice.....	16 18
Western calves, fair to good.....	13 15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	8 12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14
Pigs, 80 down.....	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	24 @26
Lambs, poor to good.....	18 @23
Sheep, choice.....	11 @12
Sheep, medium to good.....	11 @12
Sheep, culls.....	8 @11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	20 @21
Smoked picnics, light.....	16 @17
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	16 @17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	36 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	29 @21
Dried beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	14 @15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	17 @18
Frozen pork loins.....	14 @15
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @55
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40 @45
Shoulders, city.....	@
Shoulders, Western.....	13 @14
Butts, boneless, Western.....	16 @17
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@
Butts, boneless, Western.....	16 @17
Fresh hams, city.....	@
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	12 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	12 @14

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c.	a pound
Reef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	12 @18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@58
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@85
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9½	12½
Pepper, red.....	35	39
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	13	17
Coriander.....	7	10
Cloves.....	38	43
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	40	45

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7½	7½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8½	8½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.10	2.55	2.90	3.50
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.25
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.80	2.30	2.65	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.60	2.05	2.40	....
Branded grubby.....	1.30	1.50	1.75	2.00
No. 3.....	At value.....			

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 25 to 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 25 to 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels, corn fed.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@26
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@24
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@22
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@21
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@20
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@18
Geese—	
Wisconsin, fatted, fancy, per lb.....	@26
Sonabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	9.50@10.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.50@ 9.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@ 8.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@ 7.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@ 6.50
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, heavy, via exp., colored.....	29 @30
Chickens, via express.....	27 @28
Old roosters.....	@16
Turkeys, via express.....	40 @45
Ducks, via express.....	32 @33
Geese, via express.....	24 @26
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30
Guineas, per pair.....	@75

BUTTER.

Creamery (32 score).....	@41
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@41½
Creamery firsts.....	38½ @40½
Creamery, seconds.....	32½ @35
Creamery, lower grades.....	30 @32

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	57 @59
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	54 @56
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	50 @53
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	42 @48
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	34 @36
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	37 @39

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	32.50@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.50@ 3.60
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	nom.16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.00@ 3.25
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.25@ 3.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.50@ 3.75
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.00@ 2.25
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	2.35@ 2.40
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00



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*Appetizing foods help make
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H EALTH authorities everywhere are emphasizing the necessity of body-building foods for the growing children of today. Wilson products, carefully selected and skillfully prepared, are just the kind of foods that make strength and vitality.

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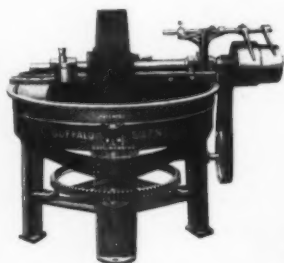
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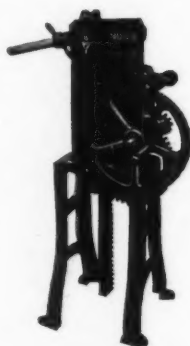
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Patented lap-over bowl and steady rests keep bowl running true; acknowledged to be the greatest meat cutter ever invented for strength, durability and quality of work it does. Lasts a life-time.



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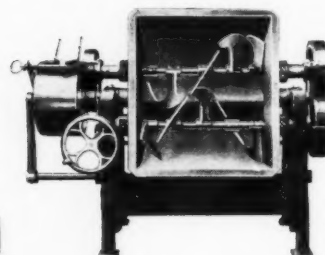
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Built strong and durable; center tilting hopper saves labor—machine practically tilts itself. Mixing paddles arranged so meat is thoroughly mixed. Sizes from 200 lb. to 2000 lb. capacity.



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Anco Removable Head Seamless Steel Containers are particularly adapted to continuous service in the short-distance shipment of lard, compound, and other products. The chimb is curled outward, thus leaving a clear, smooth opening, and making the ANCO container the most Sanitary on the market. The head is held in place by a heavy crescent-shaped hoop, drawn up by a bolt, which in contracting draws the head securely to the chimb of the container.

A compressed cork gasket makes a thoroughly tight joint. Pressed from single sheet of steel No. 13 gauge. Size: 20" inside diameter and any height up to 28". These containers comply with the Interstate Commerce Commission's Specifications No. 20 and 20A.

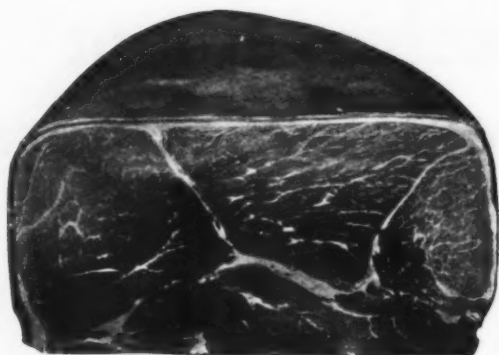
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Best quality ham. It cooks in its own juice, thus retaining its flavor and nourishing qualities.

Holds together firmly under any conditions.

Boilers—Made of cast aluminum. No rust spots. Always sanitary.

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The latest ham boilers with the yielding spring pressure attachment and, therefore, the only ones that will reduce the shrinkage in boiling. They are cheaper in the end than any boiler on the market.

No power-press needed.

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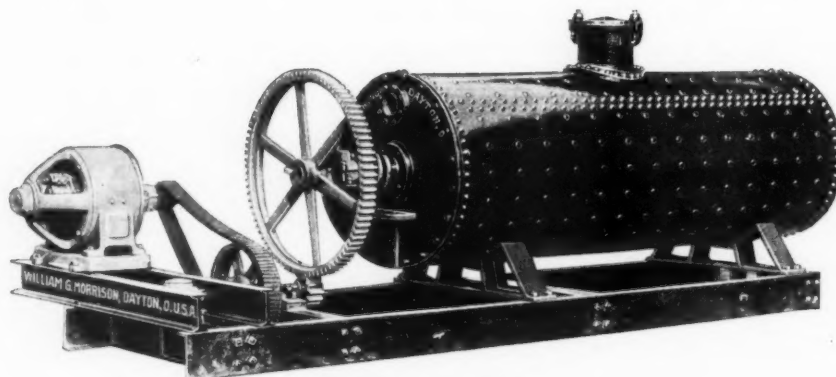
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Any Capacity



Silent Chain Drive

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Double Refined Nitrate of Soda

The same formulas are used with Double Refined Nitrate of Soda as with Saltpeter, except that 16% less Double Refined Nitrate of Soda should be used; the reason for this being that 84 parts of nitrate of soda are equivalent to 100 parts of saltpeter.

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Regular Doors**
—leaders for 26 years—
the quickest, easiest, tightest
Regular door in existence.
Imitated, but never equalled.

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TROY, N. Y.

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Is caused by the dirty, filthy, dangerous, disease-carrying fly. Flies are a menace to health and a nuisance to man and other animals.

The propagation of the skipper fly, as well as the house fly, can be prevented if the instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 118, entitled, "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure," are followed. Borax should be applied in markets, packing houses, stables, barns, etc. The directions issued by the Department of Agriculture for treating manure with Borax to kill fly eggs and maggots are as follows:

Apply 10 ounces of Borax to every 10 cubic feet of manure immediately upon its removal from the barn. Apply the Borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle 2 or 3 gallons of water over the Borax-treated manure. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure. Water should be added to garbage, street sweepings, etc., the same as in the case of manure.

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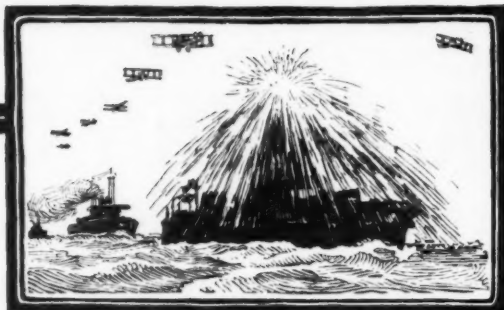
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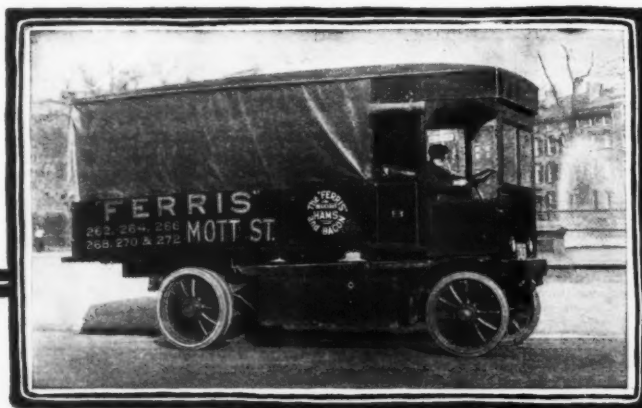
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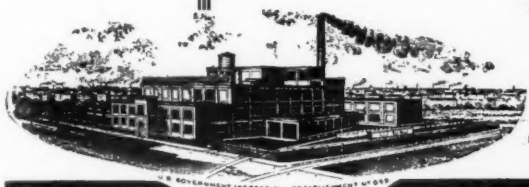
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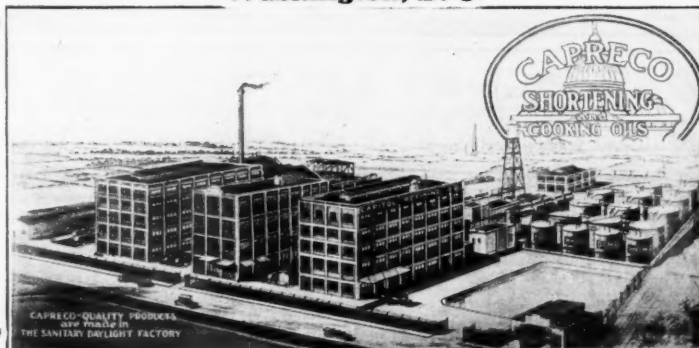
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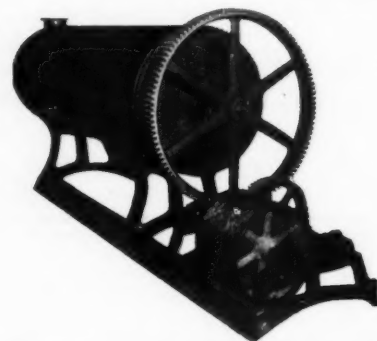
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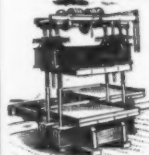
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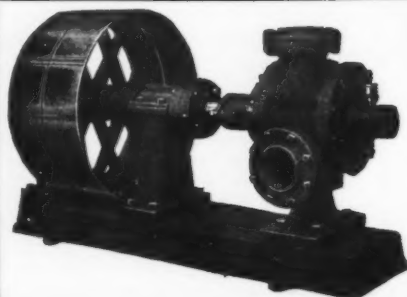
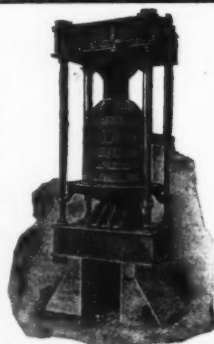
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A—Adrian Knitting Co. 13
 Albright Corporation 7-34
 Albright-Neil Co. 49
 Allied Packers, Inc. 56
 American By-Products Machinery Co. 6
 American Can Co. 32
 American Cotton Oil Co. 42
 American Process Co. 40
 Anders & Reimers 53
 Anheuser-Busch Sales Corp. 39
 Arbogast & Bastian Co. 18
 Arctic Cold Storage Construction Co. 41
 Armour & Company 31
 Arnold Bros., Inc. 10
 Aspergren Co. 45
 Atlantic Can Co. 33

B—Baker Ice Machine Co. 28
 Barber Creamery Supply Co., A. H. 1
 Bartlett & Snow Co., C. O. 57
 Battelle & Renwick 14
 Battle & Co., W. P. 41
 Bechstein & Co. 55
 Bell Co., Wm. G. 39
 Benjamin, A. H. 54
 Binks Spray Equipment Co. 52
 Biron Packing Co. 26
 Blockson & Co. 39
 Blum, I. 49
 Boker & Co., Inc., H. 14
 Borchmann & Stoffregen 41
 Bott Bros. Mfg. Co. 36
 Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry 54
 Boyd, Lunham & Co. 29
 Brand & Sons, M. 14-29
 Brecht Co., The 54
 Brennan Packing Co. 54
 Buckeye Dryer Co. 54
 Burnett Co., C. A. 40
 Burt & Co., M. P. 56

C—Caldwell & Son Co., H. W. 15
 Canada Casing Co. 51
 Capitol Refining Co. 55
 Carter, Fred B. 40
 Chase, Inc., Frank D. 45
 Chatillon & Sons, John 1
 Chemical & Engineering Co. 53
 Chicago Printed String Co. 9
 Cincinnati Abattoir Co. 52
 Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. 55
 Consolidated Dressed Beef Co. 50
 Consolidated Rendering Co. 49
 Continental Can Co. 53
 Corkran, Hill & Co. 33
 Cudahy Packing Co. 39

D—Danahy Packing Co. 51
 Darling & Co. 55
 Dashew, Leon 53
 Day Co., J. H. 51
 Decker & Sons, Jacob E. 51
 Doering & Sons, Inc., C. 14
 Dold Packing Co. 49
 Dold Packing Co., Jacob 56
 Drollet Co., Inc. 14
 Dunlevy Packing Co. 57
 Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 55
 Dyer, Arthur 14

E—Early & Moor, Inc. 52
 East Side Packing Co. 14
 Ettlinger & Co., M. 50

F—Felin & Co., John J. 55
 Flash Co., The Edw. 57
 Fort Worth Laboratories 55
 Frankfeld & Co., B. 55
 Frick Company 55

G—Gallagher, D. J. 40
 Gardner & Lindberg 32
 Gash & Co., Inc., J. G. 53
 Geck, Inc., D. 52
 Greenwald Packing Co. 55
 Guggenheim Bros. 52

H—Hale & Co., H. P. 55
 Hall, John W. 38
 Halliwell Co., Inc., R. G. 8
 Ham Boiler Corporation 60
 Hamier Boiler & Tank Co. 54
 Hammond & Co., G. H. 26
 Hausmann, A. 41
 Hay Rubber Stamp Co. 50
 Heekin Can Co. 40
 Heil Packing Co. 33
 Henschein & McLaren 50
 Hentz & Co., H. 53
 Hoffman Co., Inc., J. S. 50
 Hoffman's Sons Co., The John 50
 Horn & Supply Co., Geo. A. 47
 Horn & Supply Co., The 55
 Hottmann Machine Co. 55
 Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. 55

I—Independent Butchers' Supply Co. 14
 Independent Packing Co. 54
 Independent Salt Co. 14
 Indianapolis Abattoir Co. 50
 Industrial Chemical Co. 33
 International Provision Co. 53

J—Jamison Cold Storage Door Co. 11

K—Kahn's Sons Co., The E. 54
 Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. 45
 Kingan & Co. 53
 Kohn, Emil, Inc. 53
 Kramer, L. A. 56
 Krausz Casing Co. 14
 Krey Packing Co. 52

L—Labonte & Grief 12
 Levi & Co., Berth 14
 Levi Co., Harry 47
 Levine, L. M. 49
 Livezey, John R. 47

M—McKee-Fulton-Bartel Corp. 47
 McMillan Co., J. T. 49
 McMurray & Johnston 41
 MacLachlan Reduction Process Co. 36
 Manaster & Bro., Harry 54
 March Packing Co., A. H. 53
 Mayer & Co., Oscar F. 3
 Mechanical Mfg. Co. 1
 Mid-West Box Co. 8
 Morrell & Son, John 47
 Morris & Co. 37
 Morrison, Wm. G. 14
 Mountain Mill Paper Co. 37
 Murphy, J. W. 14
 Myles Salt Co., Ltd. 14

N—National Bank of Commerce in N. Y. 1
 National Box Co. 10
 National Carton Co. 14
 New York Butchers' Supply Co. 53
 North Packing & Provision Co. 16

O—Omaha Packing Co. 14
 Oppenheimer Casing Co. 14
 Oppenheimer & Co., S. 14
 Ottenheimer Bros. 14

P—Pacific Coast Borax Co. 10
 Pacific Trading Corp. 33
 Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co. 40
 Paterson Parchment Paper Co. 54
 Pfelzer & Son, Inc., Louis 49
 Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co. 42
 Platt & Co., Inc. 27
 Powers Regulator Co., The 11
 Price Co., E. C. 32
 Procter & Gamble 16

R—Randall & Co., R. T. 47
 Rath Packing Co. 52
 Refrigerating World 47
 Richter & Co., Walter J. 17
 Ridgway & Son Co., Craig 26
 Rogers, F. C. 1
 Rohe & Bro. 49

S—St. Louis Independent Packing Co. 10
 San Francisco Salt Refinery 49
 Schaub & Co. 49
 Schludenberg T. J. Kurdie Co., The Wm. 57
 Silz, Inc., A. 53
 Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M. 6
 Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co. 53
 Skipworth, E. W. 53
 Smith's Sons Co., John E. 53
 Springfield Prov. Co. 53
 Squire & Co., John P. 40
 Stadler Engineering Co., The 54
 Stahl, Otto, Inc. 14
 Standard Casing Co., The 47
 Standard Conveyor Co. 52
 Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works 19
 Stern & Sons, Joseph 55
 Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The 55
 Stevenson & Co., Inc., E. A. 55
 Stilling-Andersen, Inc. 55
 Sunderland, George 55
 Suzuki & Company 24
 Swenson Evaporator Co. 4

T—Taber Pump Co. 56
 Technical Products Co. 55
 Thallon & Co., Inc., John 55
 Thomas-Allright Co. 14
 Thomson & Taylor Co. 17
 Trescott Co., The 38
 Triumph Ice Machine Co. 56

U—United Cooperage Co. 50
 United Cork Co. 50
 United Dressed Beef Co. 59
 United States Cold Storage Co. 56

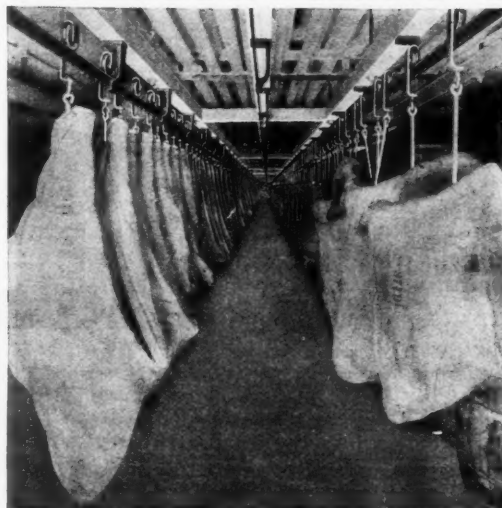
V—Vogt & Sons, F. G. 52
 Vogt Machine Co., Henry 38
 Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. 56

W—Walker Vehicle Co. 16
 Wallace & Iversen 55
 Wannenwetch & Co., C. H. A. 42
 Western Packing & Provision Co. 50
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 5
 Whitaker-Glessner Co. 10
 White Co. 55
 Wilson & Co. 10
 Wynantskill Mfg. Co. 55
 Wynne Laird & Prov. Co. 39

Y—York Manufacturing Co. 55

Z—Zaun, H. C. 55

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Product: 720 lb. dry per hour; 80 lb. moisture per hour. Total, 800 lb. delivery per hour dried tankage.

Condenser

	Average	Maximum
Evaporation per hour.....	500 lb.	1200 lb.
Vacuum on system	5"	12"
Temp. of cooling water 70 °F		80°F
Temp. of vapors from dryer	187.5°F	203°F
Temp. of hot well.....	185 °F	185°F
Cu. ft. of air per pound vapor	0.110	0.110
Cooling water, gals. per hour	564	1340
Air removed, cu. ft....	55	132
Vol. of water leg, gals. per hour	625	1485

Costs

564 gals. for 800 lbs. 1410 gals. for 2000 lbs.
1410 gals. @ 5 cents per 1000...\$0.0705

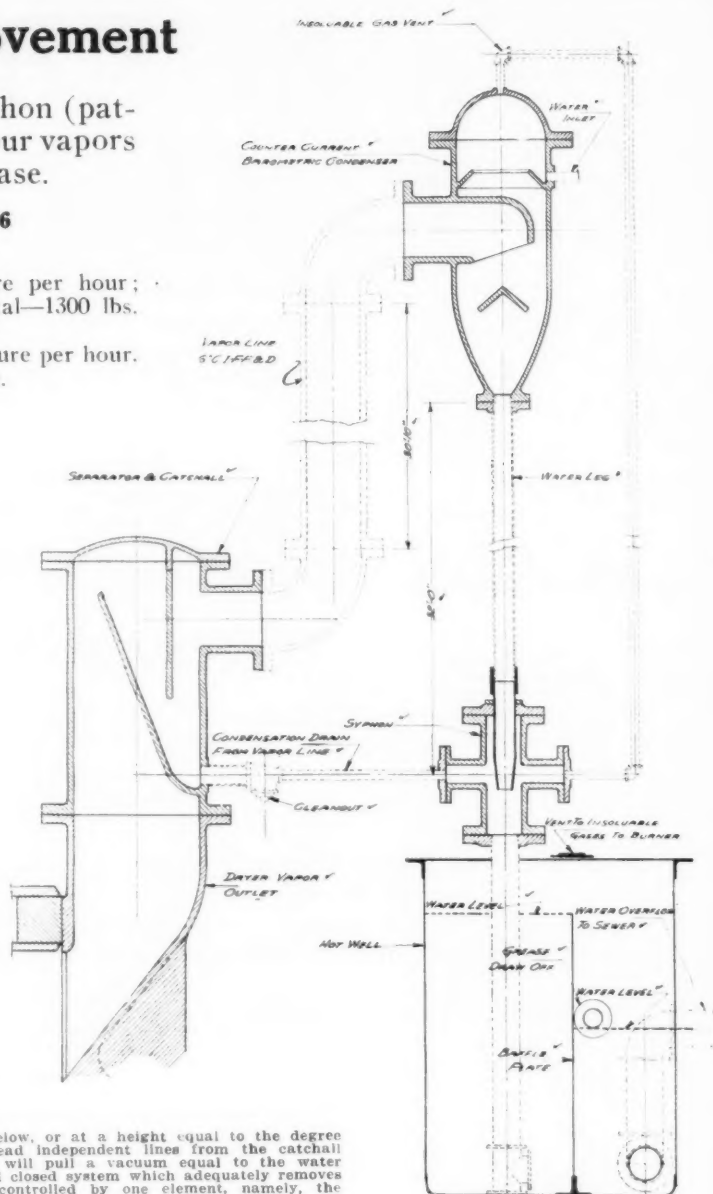
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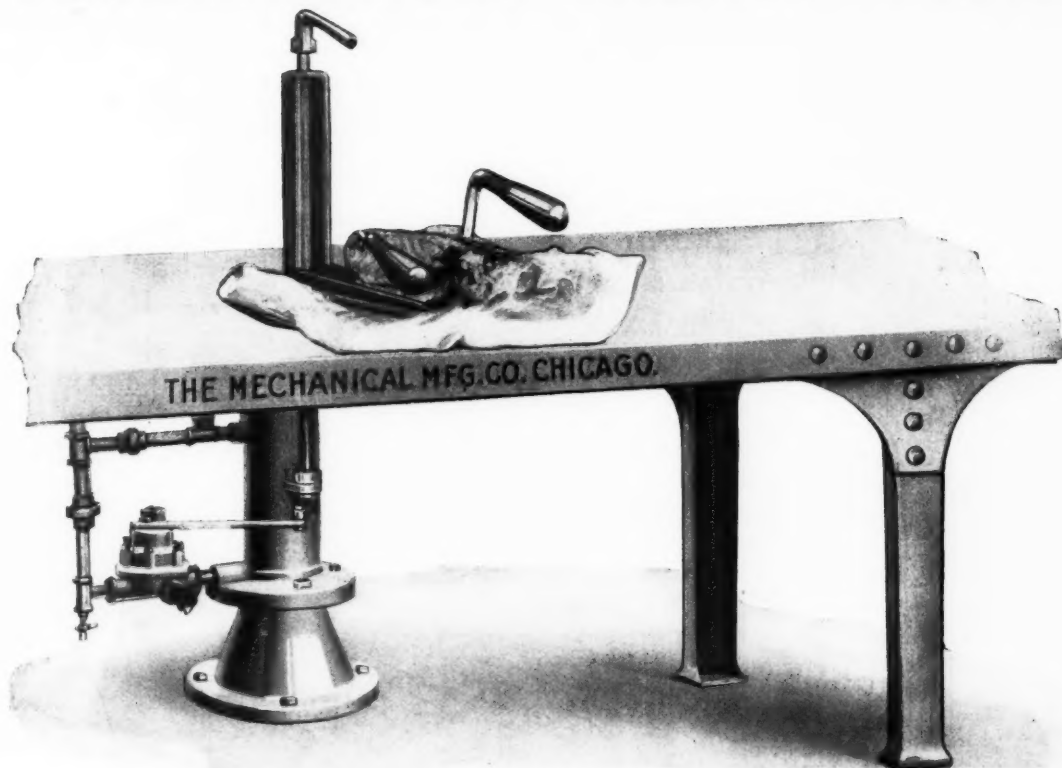
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The Mechanical Manufacturing Company

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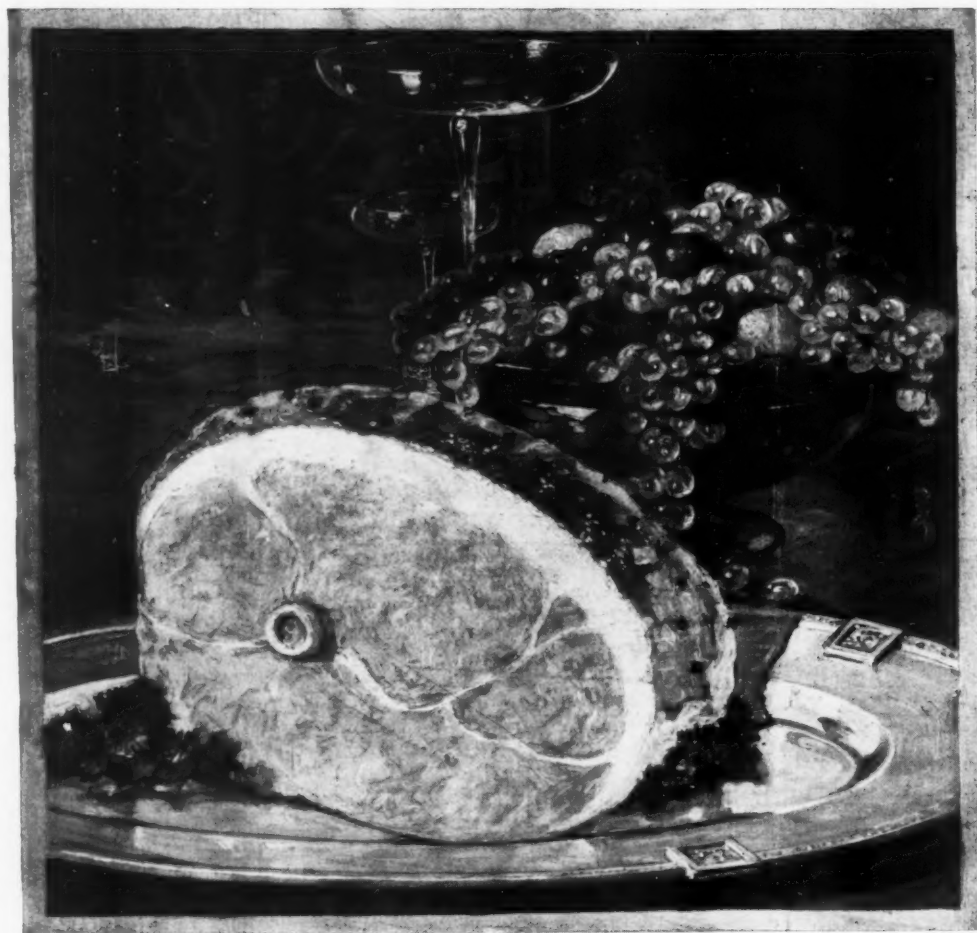
The Largest Manufacturers in the World of
Modern Packing House Machinery and Equipment

Established 1889

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An epicure's way of baking Premium Ham

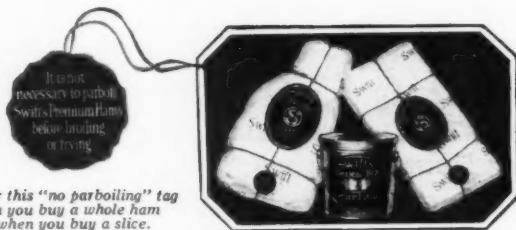
Premium Ham, because of the delicacy of its flavor, the fine texture of its tender meat, has long been the choice of those who appreciate the best.

For enjoying to the full its rare, delightful flavor, many new ways of serving it have been devised. Of these, one of the most delicious and original is the special pride of a New York

epicure—with a hobby for working out unusual new dishes. By baking it with maple syrup, he adds a unique, subtle flavor to the always appetizing savoriness of Premium Ham.

Cover a Premium Ham with water and simmer gently, allowing 30 minutes to the pound. Bake the ham in a moderate oven one-half hour and baste with Maple Syrup.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon



Look for this "no parboiling" tag when you buy a whole ham or, when you buy a slice.

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U. S. A.

